

OUR FIERCE GLORIOUS FOURTH



THE PAST AND FUTURE

GETTING AWAY FROM THE SPIRIT OF OLD.

Fourth of July No Longer a Day for Conservative Patriots—Decadence of Old Customs—Country Is Moving on Broader Lines—Myths Exploded.

July 4 seems to have lost its true significance and now belongs to the small boy, whose highest aspiration is to burn incense to the Chinese god of lockjaw, if there is such a deity on the celestial calendar. The pestiferous firecracker and the physician's ally, the toy pistol, are the small boy's accessories, both before and after the fact, in murdering the peace of mind and destroying the nerves of people who have outlived the ebullient stage of youthful spirits and prefer to take their patriotism on the nation's nativity day as a man takes a cold lunch—solemnly and with a consuming desire to have it over with. Apart from Young America, and his peculiar ideas of a celebration, the day is given over to even more reprehensible forms of jollification, which are supposed to be in conformity with the spirit of the immortal Declaration. "Proclaim liberty throughout the land

PRAYER OF THE REPUBLIC.

O Thou God that holdest nations in the hollow of Thy hand
We implore anew Thy blessing on our loved, our native land!

Far and wide our flag is waving over peoples old and new,
Men that scarcely knew its symbols, red and white and starry blue!

On the field of strife and carnage, strewn with wounded and with dead,
Bathed in blood of dying heroes, waved a banner, flaunting red!

Tears of children, wives and mothers, waiting, watching day and night,
Washed upon the flag of battle, stripes of peace in virgin white!

Steadfast hearts for God and Country made a field of trust blue,
And to guide a Nation's footsteps, stars of light came shining through!

Red for courage, honor, glory, white for justice, peace and love;
Blue for faith and lofty virtue, stars for light from God above!

In this sign we've lived and conquered, mountain, plain and trackless sea;
Peaceful gains and warlike triumphs, all, O God, we owe to Thee!

From a weak and struggling people, Thou hast raised us up to might;
O Thou God of Hosts, we pray Thee, make our strength a shield of right!

Thou hast built this great Republic, outlived over land and sea;
Hold it ever in Thy keeping, sacred refuge of the free!

Russel M. Seeds.

the village girls attired in white frocks and primula garters.

Recent events have demonstrated that there is no diminution of patriotism in the country, but it is nevertheless true that as a people we are getting away from the days and sentiments of the Conscript Fathers. "Times change and men change with them" is a truism being exemplified in the United States. Whether the change is progress or retrogression will be revealed when the future is unfolded to the view of the historians of the American republic.

TURNING BACK THE YEARS...

Turning back 120 years, we find that the Fourth of July was a date fraught with the fate of men and nations. It was a time when, as the homely philosopher Franklin said, the patriots must hang together or hang separately.

It is well to remember this, if for no other reason than to remind us that things which have a beginning may have an end, and a nation which was founded in the struggle of man for civil liberty may be overthrown by man's insatiate greed for glory.

That was a solemn and momentous gathering in Philadelphia a century and a quarter ago. Many things have happened since then. Much progress has been made in applied arts and sciences, in discovery, in invention and in commercial and industrial development. Progress has also been made in enlightenment, and many cherished myths relating to men and events have been exploded.

We have learned some things and have unlearned others. We have learned that the apotheosis of Washington was not justified by the facts. The iconoclast has demolished the godlike Washington and left us a man. In his present form he is more human and essentially greater than he was when invested with the attributes of the god-man. On the whole, we like him better now, but we did not give up the ideal Washington without a wrench.

The Old Customs.

Of course, some districts still preserve the good old customs of firing anvils at midnight and daybreak, and between times, and the cock fight and horse race, the wrestling match and the foot race still keep alive the embers of patriotism in primitive settlements where civilization has not yet introduced the piano, the firemen's parade and the shell game. But for the most part, the "Glorious Fourth" has become a back number. Its celebration has fallen into impious desuetude, and when an attempt is made to galvanize the moribund custom, nobody listens to the reading of the Declaration.

A Literary Courtship.

"There is more in this literary business than I thought possible," declared the young man who is in love. "When we

Expectations, and the best way I could figure it out was that she had met some one out there with a lot of money and was out to break the news to me gently.

"Yesterday I was knocked all in a heap by receiving 'The Crisis.' I'm going West to-morrow if I have to ride on a brakeman."—Detroit Free Press.

THE CANNON-CRACKER.

It was a Chinese cracker, and all end in glowing red. Lay trembling in a wooden box beside our Tommy's bed.

"To-morrow," sighed the cracker, "we'll be swift as long as the shining sun is up."

I shall, most surely die!

Out of the box he clambered, With many a glance of death, Where Tommy, dreaming of the Fourth, Lay tossing on his bed.

The cracker, trembling greatly, Then hid him to a wood. And sought a dark and lonely dell, Where drops of moisture stood.

The woodland creatures gathered, And gazed, with startled eyes, And listened to his tale of woe With murmurs of surprise.

Said the selfish, boastful cracker:

"You see, I used my wits. My brothers in that fatal box Will all be blown to bits."

"While I, because I reasoned, And dared to act—" Per-BANG!

A terrible explosion. Through the woodland rang.

It was a fiery flash, A terrible, blinding cue; And into countless pieces The cannon-cracker flew!

St. Nicholas.

THE MECKLENBURG MYTH.

No Declaration Adopted Prior to the Great Declaration.

The Mecklenburg declaration of independence is one of the most persistent of the historian's myths; but the patient researches of the historian has uncovered its fallacious foundation, albeit the people of North Carolina still religiously celebrate May 20 as the anniversary of the alleged adoption of the so-called "declaration of independence" in 1775.

The Mecklenburg myth owes its origin to one of the earliest attempts at yellow journalism made by the American press. In other words, it was an audacious "fake," but as fakes were not so common in early days as now, the Mecklenburg fake was taken seriously and has become a part of the accepted history of the country, surviving the lapse of nearly a century and still retaining a tenacious hold upon public belief.

The story of the Mecklenburg "declaration of independence" delusion is this: On April 30, 1819, the Raleigh (N. C.) Register published five resolutions and an accompanying statement purporting to have been written at the time, which said that the resolutions were adopted on May 20, 1775, by delegates from the different parts of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, at a meeting in Charlotte, in that county. The third of these resolutions read thus: "That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, and of right ought to be sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the general government of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, to our fortune, our fortune and our most sacred honor."

It was a clever invention, circumstantially fortified forty-four years after the alleged event. But unfortunately for the inventors of the yarn, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and other prominent members of the Continental Congress declared in 1819 that they never heard of it in

any of the documents of the period. "Some time ago I was in a book store and chance to see a book entitled 'Tarry Till I Come.' The thought struck me that it would be good hint, so I purchased the book and sent it to her. By return mail I received from her 'The Right of Way.' Say, that made me feel good all over."

"But one month later I was startled and somewhat puzzled by seeing 'Great

his history of North Carolina, and, finally, three months after the alleged adoption of the resolutions, the Legislature of North Carolina, including the members from Mecklenburg County, reported a "test of loyalty" which all the members signed, and which began with these words: "We, the subscribers, professing our allegiance to the King," etc. All of Mecklenburg County's representatives in the assembly signed this "test of loyalty" to George III, and four of these representatives were among the reported signers of the alleged paper of May 20 of that year, two of them being the leaders in the pretended movement which that imagined document was said to have

voiced.

As a matter of fact, no community adopted a declaration of independence in advance of the year of the momentous pronouncement drawn up by Thomas Jefferson and signed by himself and colleagues of the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. Protests against the pretensions of the British government were made by resolutions in several communities, but no declaration of independence of the colonies.

From all of which it appears that yellow journalism in its incipient stage was rather more of a success in imposing upon national credulity than the finished product of to-day. It also proves that whilst rare journalism has been amplyed, it is no new thing in the land.

Should Begin at Home.

"Ugh!" remarked Chief Mingo-Wheatsalt-Horse. "Big white chief says poor Indian must not paint face any more."

"Ugh!" commented Thunder-in-the-Middle-of-the-Afternoon. "Heep tong, Why don't white man try scheme on his wife first? Heep 'frail—that's why!"

And the noble red men resumed the discussion of the proper amount of firewood to be carried by a squaw and the proper amount of firewater to be carried by a chief.—Baltimore American.

INDEPENDENT CORPOREAL.

DEPENDENCIES.

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STORMS CAUSE LOSS.

INDIANA, OHIO, IOWA AND SOUTH DAKOTA SUFFER.

A TERRIFIC HURRICANE SWEEPS HOOSIER STATE; KILLING OR INJURING Scores and Wrecking Hundreds of Buildings—MARIETTA, OHIO, IS DISMANTLED.

At least half a dozen persons were killed, scores injured, thousands of buildings wrecked, and at a conservative estimate of \$4,250,000 damage done by storms in the central Western States on Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Indiana was the worst sufferer. Two persons were known to have perished and fifty were hurt in a terrible wind storm that swept across the central portion of the State. The property loss is estimated at \$2,000,000.

Northwestern Iowa and southern South Dakota were struck by a heavy wind storm. Reports of persons killed are received from many places, but few of them are verified. The property loss is near \$1,000,000.

Marietta, Ohio, was wrecked by a tornado. One person was killed there.

Michigan and parts of Illinois suffered from the storm's fury. Near Kalamazoo heavy snow preceded a rain and hail storm.

At Fairbury two churches and a school house were struck by lightning and one church was destroyed.

HEAVY LOSS IN INDIANA.

Indiana was visited by one of the most disastrous storms that ever swept over the State. The persons known to have perished, over fifty, were injured and the property loss, at a conservative estimate, will be \$2,000,000.

Thousands of buildings were razed, tens of thousands of trees were uprooted, and new blockade highways, railroads and telegraph lines.

As a matter of fact, no community adopted a declaration of independence in advance of the year of the momentous pronouncement drawn up by Thomas Jefferson and signed by himself and colleagues of the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. Protests against the pretensions of the British government were made by resolutions in several communities, but no declaration of independence of the colonies.

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RUSSELL SAGE LOSES.

MINNESOTA LAND CASE DECIDED AGAINST HIM.

Supreme Court Reverses Verdict of Lower Court and Says Railroad Company Must Fulfill Contract Made with Uri L. Lamprey—Other News.

Chief Justice Start of the Minnesota Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Ramsey County District Court in the case of Uri L. Lamprey, appellant, vs. the St. Paul and Chicago Railway Company and Russell Sage, interpled with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, respondents. Lamprey brought the action to secure a specific performance of a contract under which the railroad company was due to sell him 30,000 acres of land located in twenty-six counties of northern Minnesota. The company declared the contract forfeited and transferred the lands to Russell Sage. Lamprey brought suit, and the District Court gave him thirty days in which to pay the money due. Lamprey claimed that the company would not accept his money. His contract was declared forfeited, and he appealed to the Supreme Court, which reversed the lower court and holds that Lamprey should not be compelled to pay the balance of the purchase price into court before the defendants give notice that they are willing to accept the money and deliver the deeds. Besides the \$30,000 purchase money there is \$62,202.20 in taxes and penalties due.

LEAP FROM FIRE INTO LAKE.

Women and Children Burnt with Men as Gasoline Launch Blows Up.

The new gasoline launch Ranger, with fourteen passengers on board, caught fire on Lake Benzie, Michigan, and was totally destroyed. All the passengers, including women and children, jumped overboard and were saved with slight injuries. The accident occurred near the shore at the north end of the lake. It was caused by a leaking gasoline tank. Someone lit a match and in an instant everything was enveloped in flames. After the people had jumped overboard and reached shore the Ranger drifted out in deep water and sank.

SIX MEN LOST WITH SHIP.

Steamer George Dunbar Sinks and Fate of Part of Crew is Unknown.

The steamer George Dunbar sprung a leak in the gale Saturday night and at 4 o'clock Sunday morning sank to the bottom of Lake Erie, ten miles east of Kelly's Island. Captain Little, two women and one member of the crew were saved by people living on Kelly's Island. Six others of the crew constructed a raft and got away from the sinking vessel before she foundered, but it is feared all are lost.

League Base-Ball Race.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Base-Ball League:

W. L. W. L.
Pittsburgh 41 12 Philadelphia 27 31
Brooklyn 33 26 Cincinnati 27 32
Chicago 29 24 New York 26 35
Boston 27 27 St. Louis 21 33

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:

W. L. W. L.
Chicago 33 19 Detroit 25 28
Boston 32 26 Washington 27 31
St. Louis 27 24 Baltimore 26 31
Philadelphia 27 26 Cleveland 23 34

Chicago Jury Bribes Convicted.

Patrick O'Donnell, James T. Brady, William J. Gallagher and their four associates were all found guilty of conspiracy to bribe and accept bribes by the jury in Judge Brentano's court in Chicago. H. O'Donnell, his law partner Brady, and Cyrus S. Simon, the attorney of the Union Tractation Company, were fined \$2,000 each. Gallagher, the most active agent in the conspiracy, was punished with an indeterminate sentence to the penitentiary.

Renewal of Triple Alliance.

The treaty providing for the prolongation of the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (the dreibund) was signed in Berlin by the imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow; the Austrian ambassador, L. von Szegedin-Mariach, and the Italian ambassador, Count Lanza di Busca. The alliance was renewed in its original form.

Leaves Estate of \$1,500,000.

A copy of the will of the late Charles Broadway House of New York has been deposited in the county clerk's office at Waxahachie, Texas, to be recorded. The will is a lengthy document and disposed of property of the estimated value of \$1,500,000 or more, though no estimate of its value is stated.

Jessie Morrison Found Guilty.

After being out twelve hours the jury in the case against Jessie Morrison, charged with the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle, at her home in Eldorado, Kan., June 19, 1909, returned a verdict of guilty in the second degree. The jury made no suggestion of punishment.

Anti-Trust Law Sustained.

Missouri Supreme Court refused writ of certiori against beef packers, holding trust is not proved. State anti-trust law is sustained, however, and further hearing is ordered.

Jesus James Is Reburied.

From the Samuels farm—where he was born, the body of Jesus James was moved and reburied in the Kearney, Mo., cemetery.

Destroy Chinese Missions.

The viceroy of the province of Szechuan, China, has notified the government that the American and British missions buildings at Tien-Kin-Chou have been destroyed by a mob, and that a missionary has been murdered. His name and nationality were not reported.

Storm in Southern Indiana.

Storm in southern Indiana caused three deaths at St. Wenceslaus, seriously injured eight persons and destroyed much property. Two lives were lost in Texas, equally.

John Berry Passes Away.

John Berry, Chicago candy manufacturer, died at Hot Springs, Ark., where he had gone for the benefit of his health. His death was due directly to typhoid fever, but he was at the springs to receive treatment for inflammatory rheumatism.

Kinsler's Yacht Runs Aground.

Emperor William's American-built schooner yacht Meteor, with the Emperor himself on board and steering most of the time, finished seven minutes and twenty-two seconds ahead of the Gisey in the large schooner race held at Kiel in connection with the regatta.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

BIG INSURANCE FRAUD CHARGED

er Joseph H. Sheppard was dangerously wounded by Jacob Dodson, as a result of the boycott by the Cooks' and Waiters' Union against the Riverside restaurant. Elwin was acting as a picket and was attempting to turn people away from the restaurant when the trouble started.

SPECIAL SESSION FOR OHIO.

Legislature Will Need to Replace Laws Declared Void by Courts.

An extra session of the Ohio Legislature seems certain, as the Supreme Court has held a number of important laws to be invalid. Decisions handed down Thursday declare the Cleveland city government and a special law enacted for the city of Toledo, taking the control of the police out of Mayor Jones' hands, to be unconstitutional. In the Traeger case the court directs Gov. Nash to appoint a Lieutenant Governor. The court sustained the validity of the Rover act, which limits the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to a certain class of cases and takes away 90 per cent of its jurisdiction in appeal cases. Tuesday the court held special salary laws for county officers to be unconstitutional, so that matters in the cities named, as well as in forty-two of the eighty-eight counties are left in a chaotic state.

JUSTICE EJECTS THE MAYOR.

Disorderly Scene in Zanesville Court-room with Police Chief an Actor.

Major James L. Holden was forcibly ejected from the court of Police Judge Reed at Zanesville, Ohio. The Major asked that an affidavit against a woman charged with intoxication be withdrawn and when the judge refused he insisted that he had the right to withdraw it. The judge ordered Chief of Police Tracy to eject Major Holden from the court room.

The Major resisted and Tracy's brother and others went to the chief's assistance. During the melee the Major struck the chief on the jaw and the latter landed on the Mayor's head with a club. After the Mayor had been put out he invited the chief to step out, too, but that official

are his staunch disciples, and is said to be very well to do.

RICHES FOR INVENTOR.

Glassmaking Machine Brings Fortune to an Ohio Workman.

When F. L. Fink visited a glass factory ten years ago and was told by one of the men as he watched the glass blowers at work that a man who would invent a way of making window glass without blowing would make himself immensely rich. Fink started thinking. He is 32 and rich. His relatives and friends made so much fun of his devotion to what they called his "fool invention" that he went to Cleveland and worked in a brass factory. For ten years he has put every dollar he earned beyond what it cost him to live into his invention. He recently found it impossible to work out details and made W. D. Lee, mechanical engineer, an equal partner. Their patent has been sent in, and representants of the so-called glass trust have been for days endeavoring to buy the patent. The inventor refused an offer of \$100,000. Fink's process forms sheets of glass directly from the molten material without blowing.

ALFONSO AND MOTHER QUARREL

Young King of Spain's Manners Since Coronation Have Been Insufferable.

Since the coronation of King Alfonso the quarrels between him and the Dowager Queen Maria, his mother, have been frequent and violent that they have become a veritable scandal.

Her slightest effort to guide the monarch is answered in a tirade of stately but profane. Recently in the presence of servants the young King informed his mother that he would expel her from the palace if she did not respect his wishes. Alfonso's manners have been generally insufferable since his coronation.

Confesses Long Series of Murders.

Jane Toppan, who was sent to the Tauton, Mass., insane asylum by a jury at Barnstable, where she was tried for the murder of Mrs. Mary D. Gibbs, has made a confession to her senior counsel, Judge Fred M. Rixby. The victim was thirty-one persons. The victims were patients whom she had nursed.

VESSEL AFIRE IN MIDLAKE.

Steamer Leland in Flames, but Crew Puts Out the Blaze.

The steamer Leland, with the schoolmen Racing and James G. Blaine in tow, was reported to be afire when about ten miles out from the ship canal at Broughton, Mich. The life-saving crew went to the rescue. At first the crew could see flames and smoke, but when seven miles from the craft the flames disappeared. The steamer Carriganella passed the Leland shortly afterward and as she gave no sign of distress, the life savers were satisfied that the crew of the Leland had extinguished the blaze.

Held to Grand Jury.

After three hours' deliberation, a coroner's jury declared Orlando E. Miller, president of the St. Luke Society, and Henry Clark Davis, general manager, responsible for the death of Alderman W. E. Kent and others in the Woodruff Hotel fire of June 9 in Chicago. The others connected with the institution who were held pending the result of the coroner's investigation were discharged.

Portland, Ore., Block Burned.

In Portland, Ore., fire destroyed an entire block of frame buildings. Thirty-four horses belonging to the Wadsworth-Morse Transfer Company, burned to death, among them three valuable pacers. Combs C. Anna J. and Margaret. The total loss is about \$35,000 and insurance \$20,000.

May Be 'Frisco Murderer.

Telegrams from Sedro, Wash., say that a man confessing that he is one of Nora Fuller's murderers has surrendered to the city marshal at that place. He says he is John Bennett, for whom the San Francisco police have been searching several months.

Convict a Cotton Broker.

John K. Messersmith, the Baltimore cotton broker, who has been on trial for five days on a charge of obtaining \$2,000 by false pretenses from the Merchants' National Bank, was convicted. Sentence was suspended upon a motion for a new trial.

Shain by His Victim's Son.

After having been acquitted four times for the killing of Washington Smith on July 10, 1908, Judge D. W. Smith, a prominent man, was killed by Troy Muller, aged 25, a son of Washington Smith. The tragedy occurred in a restaurant at Knoxville, Tenn.

Jealousy Causes Two Deaths.

At Springfield, Mass., Mrs. Auton Muller has been shot to death by Joseph Bencsik, who then committed suicide. The murdered woman's husband discovered the bodies on returning from his work. Jealousy is supposed to have caused the tragedy.

Ohio Corporation Tax Holds.

An important decision has been announced by the Ohio Supreme Court sustaining the William tax law, levying a fee of one-tenth of 1 per cent on the admissible capital stock of all national corporations, which, it is estimated, will yield the State an annual revenue of \$400,000.

Wilson Sticks to Brotherhood.

John T. Wilson, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, refused Canadian Pacific offer of \$25,000 bonus and salary of \$5,000 a year and decided to stick to the brotherhood.

Aggregate of Appropriations.

Appropriations by first session of Fifty-seventh Congress aggregate over \$100,000,000, largest sum ever voted except in time of war.

Two Victims of a Boycott.

George Elwin, a member of the Pueblo, Colo., Cooks' and Waiters' Union, was shot and instantly killed and Police Offi-

THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE

Weary Struggle Continues Without Any Hope of Peace.

The eighth week of the great anthracite coal strike sees no material hope for peace in the disastrous situation. The offer of arbitration extended by President Mitchell before the strike was declared and again made in his public statement on Sunday, wherein he places the condition of the miners before the American people, has been steadily refused by the operators. The latter started in the contest, with the cry of "no concession," "no arbitration," and the latest public utterance of President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, contains the same sentiment.

Meantime the cost of the strike to operators, miners and the general public is piling up immensely. Thus far the losses to the operators aggregate over \$16,000,000; those to the miners half as much, while the losses to business interests in and out of the coal fields aggregate many more millions. In all, nearly \$40,000,000 has been lost since the beginning of the conflict, and the end is not yet in sight.

It is now believed that the operators will make an attempt within a short time to resume work at some of the collieries. Several of the companies have combined to collect miners enough for the purpose.

The effort will not be made at once, but sufficient men will be collected to assure the coalmen that when they want to begin work the men will respond to the call. The plan, evidently, is, although the officials are silent regarding it, to begin work when the effect will be greatest upon the union. That will be shortly before the national convention of miners, and if some miners are then worked and shipped, it is expected, that will deter many soft coal men from joining in a general strike.

The danger of such a strike, now that the soft coal miners have had an opportunity to discuss the convention call is said by President Mitchell, seems to be growing. A strong sentiment in favor of the miners is evident, and it is expected that the national delegates who will meet in Indianapolis will favor a suspension of work.

The railroad companies in Indiana and Illinois are apprehensive of a general suspension and have started in confounding the coal shipped over their lines. This confounding is based on the broad grounds that they must have coal to carry the United States mail. Further they represent that unless they confiscate coal for their own use they would be unable to move any coal for others.

This confounding is already working a hardship to the miner and the manufacturer. The railroads, not having storage space, are thus unable to supply the miners with cars for the shipment of fresh coal. As a consequence many of the miners are working only a couple of days a week and manufacturers are unable to obtain coal. Thus in advance of whatever action may be taken by the Indianapolis convention there is growing scarcity of soft coal.

The House adopted a proposition agreeable to the Senate with reference to the disputed items in the army bill, and finally they were included in the bill. The measure also carries \$45,000 for the payment of the expenses of the last illness and death of President McKinley, that amount including the pay of the physicians. By a vote of 18 to 30 the Senate declined to consider the bill to revise the army bill and the House passed a slight protest was made against the appropriation of \$500,000 for the Buffalo exposition, and \$100,000 for the Charlestown, S. C., exposition, but finally they were included in the bill. The measure also carries \$45,000 for the payment of the expenses of the last illness and death of President McKinley, that amount including the pay of the physicians. By a vote of 18 to 30 the Senate declined to consider the bill to revise the army bill and the House passed a slight protest was made against the appropriation of \$500,000 for the Buffalo exposition, and \$100,000 for the Charlestown, S. C., exposition, but finally they were included in the bill.

During a comparative brief session of the Senate on Thursday the conference report on the Isthmian Canal bill was agreed to and the general deficiency bill, the last of the big supply measures, was passed. A slight protest was made against the appropriation of \$500,000 for the Buffalo exposition, and \$100,000 for the Charlestown, S. C., exposition, but finally they were included in the bill.

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The danger of such a strike, now that the soft coal miners have had an opportunity to discuss the convention call is said by President Mitchell, seems to be growing. A strong sentiment in favor of the miners is evident, and it is expected that the national delegates who will meet in Indianapolis will favor a suspension of work.

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ORDERS COAL INQUIRY.

President Instructs Knox to Probe Anthracite Industry.

There is now a brighter prospect than ever before that the anthracite coal trust may be prosecuted by the federal government. President Roosevelt has referred to the department of justice the charge that the coal combination is operating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust laws.

He instructed Attorney General Knox to investigate the charge and to make a report thereon.

YOUNG KING OF SPAIN'S MANNERS SINCE CORONATION HAVE BEEN INSUFFERABLE.

Since the coronation of King Alfonso the quarrels between him and the Dowager Queen Maria, his mother, have been frequent and violent that they have become a veritable scandal.

Her slightest effort to guide the monarch is answered in a tirade of stately but profane. Recently in the presence of servants the young King informed his mother that he would expel her from the palace if she did not respect his

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Demand for Land in Pine Barren Country—Berrien County Will Drive Out Tramps—Girl's Corpse Found on Train—Life Sentence for Jones.

Capitalists of other States are rapidly becoming interested in Michigan lands for farming purposes, even those in the so-called pine barrens country not being without takers. A few days ago a Chicago concern bought 65,000 acres of Roscommon County land for farming purposes, and later a man by the name of Hill, from Ohio, was at the office of the State land commissioners to open negotiations for the purchase of the State's title to 2,000 acres in Newaygo County, which he proposes to devote to grazing purposes. Newaygo County has a lot of poor land, but grass will grow, and as land can be bought for a low price, it is beginning to attract investors from other States. This fact will make it more easy in the future to collect taxes against it.

Starts a Crusade Against Tramps.

Berrien County, aroused by the murder of Charles Parks and the general increase of crime, has started a crusade against tramps. The homeless host will be driven out of the county. At present the county jail at St. Joseph is filled with men imprisoned for not being able to show that they are employed at a useful occupation or are willing to work. Some will be retained in jail, while others will be made to join a host of 2,000 tramps who will be exiled from the county within the next few days. The St. Joseph police the other day chartered a train filled the cars with "hoboes" and conveyed them to a distant woods, where they were told never to return to the city.

Jones Gets a Life Sentence.

William M. Jones, who has been on trial in Detroit for four weeks, charged with murdering George Heywood, was found guilty by the jury in less than five minutes after listening to the judge's charge. Judge Murphy immediately sentenced the prisoner to Marquette prison for life, to which place he was taken. In the early morning of April 9 George Heywood was found dead near his home, a bullet through his brain and his skull crushed with a hammer. Jones, who has a wife and children in Lincoln, Neb., boarded with the Heywoods, and from neighborhood gossip the police believed he killed Heywood because of jealousy. Mrs. Heywood finally confessed as much.

Find Girl's Body in Birth.

Some time on a recent morning a porter on the train which left Escanaba at 9 o'clock found the body of a girl named Bessie Mathewson in a berth in the sleeping car. She came from Sault Ste. Marie and was on her way to Chicago, suffering with consumption. A traveling man who knew her was taking her from the Soo to the Northwestern depot in Escanaba on a street car when she grew worse. He was carrying her from the car when she died in his arms. Not having time to attend to arrangements the man simply carried her into the train, put her in a berth and left her.

Girl Charged with Murder.

Annie Curtis, of Clare, aged 12, was taken to the county jail by Sheriff Welch, charged with murdering the 13-months-old son of George Pardes by administering carbolic acid while the child was sleeping at her home. Her arrest was ordered by Prosecuting Attorney Cummins. The babe was discovered by the people in the house, frightened, burned about the mouth. There was nobody in sight, and search was begun for the person who must have administered the dose. Suspicion fell upon the Curtis girl.

State News in Brief.

A pelican was shot in Baraga County last week. This bird is very rare in this State.

The construction of Carg's new shoe factory has begun. The building will cost \$9,000, exclusive of machinery.

The Supervisors of Ingham will meet in August to award the contract for the construction of the new court house at Mason.

Sparta business men are all worked up over the discovery that the lot lines in the business section of the village are nearly all incorrect.

The Millington Hotel at Millington has changed owners, the consideration being \$8,000. S. J. Edmunds and William F. Held of Lapeer are the new proprietors.

Counterfeited nickels have been passed in large numbers in Presque Isle County of late, and the supposition that they were a home product has been proven by the finding of the dies in Onaway.

On July 1 the general stores maintained at Vulcan and Norway by the Penn Mining Company will pass out of the hands of the company. The change will mark the disappearance of the last of the so-called "company stores" in the mining regions of the upper peninsula.

Of course the two facts have nothing to do with each other, but it's worth mentioning that since the open saloon was driven out of Eaton County on May 1, the number of drug stores in Charlevoix has increased until now there are twenty-eight of them in the city.

A trunk which had been standing on the sidewalk in front of a Washington avenue business house in Lansing was taken to police headquarters. No one knows where the trunk came from or to whom it belongs. The officers found that it contained the clothing of a man, the clothing being of good material, and in the pockets was a fine gold watch, and chain and a bank book issued by a Dehaven, Ohio, bank, and cancelled checks signed by A. L. Palmer. The trunk is still an unsolved mystery.

A quarrel between a man and his wife nearly resulted in the destruction of Mass City. Angelo Mazzo, an Italian, wanted his wife to cook macaroni for dinner, and she refused. "Alla right," said Angelo, after a vain effort to change her decision. "I go out in woods and cook da macaroni," and he did. A high wind was blowing at the time, and his fire spread rapidly toward the town. The bucket brigade was called out, and for several hours there was a lively fight to keep the flames from the business section. The efforts were finally successful.

In a collision between a wagon and a street car at Manton, Cyrille Bolvin was fatally injured and Andrew Gaffney severely injured. Bolvin died later at St. Joseph's hospital. He was 45 years old, married and had ten children.

Lightning and dynamite perform funny feats sometimes. At Harbor Beach the other day a bolt of lightning tore the collar from a child's waist without injuring the child, and on the back of another young one burned the outline of a spider web, while at Pontiac an explosion of a dynamite cartridge with which a boy was playing removed the kid's trousers with a dexterity not to be equaled by human hands.

Adrian won't get that condensed milk factory she was after, the negotiations having failed through.

In Bay City George Hossler was convicted of killing Andrew W. Payne in Gibson Township, March 31 last.

While attempting to jump off the flyer at Brighton George McQuade, a newsboy, fell and was quite badly bruised.

There was a double wedding at Holly which was most unusual in its circumstances. The two brides were mother and daughter.

John Domino, employed in the Forest mine at Iron Mountain, cut his throat with a pocket knife. No motive for the deed is known.

For the first time in twenty years there were more boys than girls in the graduating class of the Kalamazoo high school this year.

Isaac Short, of Muskegon, thinks he owns Muskegon County by virtue of a tax title of 1878, and is preparing to bring suit to collect.

The new hospital which is to be erected at Hancock this summer will cost \$50,000 and will be one of the finest buildings in the upper peninsula.

It is up to the old belief that lightning never strikes twice in the same place to go away back and sit down. A barn near Midland was struck sixteen times during one of the recent heavy storms.

Alex McClellan, a 15-year-old boy, was the victim of a shooting affray in the northern portion of Port Huron, and lies at his home in a dangerous condition with a 38-caliber revolver bullet in his hip. The shot was fired by Mike Arnold.

Gerrit Kool, a prosperous farmer, left his home near Saugatuck several days ago and nothing has been seen or heard of him since. As he had drawn some money from the bank just previous to his disappearance it is supposed that he has fallen into the hands of thieves and been fully dealt with.

Court J. Haselwoldt of the township of Sharon has filed a bill of complaint against Francis M. English of Marquette, and has secured an injunction restraining the latter from collection of accounts due the firm. Haselwoldt wants an accounting for the dealings they had in the wire fence business.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of the Michigan statute forbidding the manufacture and sale of colored oleomargarine and sustained the conviction of George W. Rotter, a grocer of Petoskey, who was convicted of selling the colored article. The court held that the Legislature had power to pass this law and that the courts cannot consider the wisdom of policy of so doing.

Professor John R. Johnson, dean of the college of engineering at the University of Wisconsin, was instantly killed while handling goods from Pier Cove to his summer home at the Cove, six miles from the village. He was seated on a gasoline stove on top of his load. The stove toppled over throwing him to the ground under the feet of the horses. One of the wheels of the wagon passed over his head, crushing it.

A drowning accident, caused by a young man rocking the boat, cost three lives at Hopkins' Lake, a resort six miles from Ludington. Bessie Carbon and Mary Bystrom, of Ludington, and William Boehm and Ed Seymour, of Summit, were out for an evening boat ride, when one of the party began to rock the boat. The boat suddenly tipped and filled with water, drowning Boehm and the two girls, Bessie and Mary.

William Smith, of Muskegon, is suing the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company to recover thirty-five cents which the company made him pay before he could secure some wire which had been shipped to him. The freight charges were twenty-five cents, and the company demanded twenty-five cents additional for storage charges, the wire having been in the Muskegon depot twenty days before Smith found out that it was there.

Major Lapham, of Belding, received a call from a man, the other day who said that away back twenty-five years ago, when Lapham was running a hotel in Rockwood, he had dinner at his house and went away without paying for it. His conscience, he said, had finally convinced him that he had not done the square thing, and he made a trip to Belding solely to hunt up the former landlord and pay him the long due half dollar.

George L. Russell, a laboring man living at Britton, committed suicide by hanging himself to a rafter in the woodshed where he was found by a son 5 years of age. Russell was a poor man, with a large family. One of his children, a girl of 14, named Ida, who a few days since was married to Dan Griffin, now in jail on charge of bigamy. Russell made out the girl was sixteen, but it seems she was but 14 recently. This matter weighed upon his mind until he was not himself.

Three colored men riding bicycles, from Adrian to Tecumseh, assaulted a family at Birdsall, Martin Sutler and wife and Matthey Brockway and wife were knocked down. Brockway was hit in the saddle it had been said Lyng could not win. That was the oracular statement of those who know. It was the "impossible" that happened.

Every Derby winner gets applause, of course, but the yell that went up for Wyeth and Lyne was not to any appreciable extent the yell of men who had made money and who were shouting because they had. It was not the shout that would have gone up if any of five other horses had won.

For Lyne it meant the formal saddle after he had raised his whip to the judges.

For Trainer Enoch Wishard, who also

had charge of all of Mr. Drake's horses

which Mr. Drake signed and presented

to him as soon as he could get away

from the congratulations of his friends.

For Mr. Drake himself it meant, aside from the honor, something like \$50,000. All three were jailed at Adrian.

Hiram Atwood, a Union City farmer does not take much stock in banks and he is in the habit of hiding his loose change in his barns and other places about his fine 300 acres farm. In consequence he is always in a peck of trouble, either through forgetting where he leaves the money or because it is stolen from him. A few months since he missed \$15 which was never recovered, and last week two \$20 bills which he had hidden in his carriage house disappeared. His hired man has been arrested for the last mentioned deficiency.

To save his \$4 cherry crop Henry Brown, of Grant Township, Kent County, killed a number of robins and other song birds which were eating some of the fruit as a change from their diet of worms and bugs. The game warden heard of it, and it cost Brown \$10.

The recent fire which nearly cleared out Bayview seems to have awakened the residents, and they are working up a boom for the village, which is rising from its ashes. One of the first things to be done will be to incorporate as a village in order that fire protection may be secured.

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WINNER OF THE FIFTEENTH AMERICAN DERBY.



WYETH THE WINNER.

Chicago Colt Triumphs in Fifteenth American Derby.

Winner of race Wyeth
Winner of jockey John A. Drake
Time of winner 2:40 1/5
Value of stake to winner \$20,000
Betting 101 down
Condition of stakes Twelve
Condition of track Slow
Attendance 88,000
Money wagered (estimated) \$50,000
Weather Fair and cool

With the favorites of the East trailing behind him in a defeated squad, Wyeth, John A. Drake's Chicago colt, won the fifteenth American Derby at Washington Park, Chicago, Saturday. A heavy track, a clear sky, 68,000 people breathing in expectation, two minutes forty seconds, and a fraction, which tested the work of months, a jockey, who trusted the winning of the race entirely to his horse—and Wyeth. That was the Derby.

That the favorites should have one brief moment of seeming triumph; that out of the closely huddled mass of fleet horses should come one despised and rejected by the bettors; that this one should

KILLED BY IOWA MOB.

Infuriated Citizens Avenged Murder of a Town Marshal.

At Jefferson, Iowa, Saturday morning a desperate murderer for three hours defended himself in his house against the city officers and an angry crowd. The fire department drowned him out of the cellar, from where he was firing at the crowd, and his body was riddled with bullets.

City Marshal Swearingen was shot and instantly killed by S. M. Shipman, whom he sought to arrest. The trouble originated when two boys on the way to a circus passed some remark about Shipman which caused him to throw stones at them. They snatched out warrants for Shipman's arrest, and the city marshal seized Shipman's house to serve them.

Dr. G. H. Grinnell, Shipman's family physician, went ahead of the marshal to persuade Shipman to surrender peacefully. Shipman agreed to this, but when Swearingen and Deputy Sheriff Fred Kendall appeared at the door he warned them not to come in under penalty of death. Swearingen started to draw his revolver and Shipman fired a load of shot, striking the marshal in the lower part of the face and killing him instantly. Dr. Grinnell and the deputy beat a retreat, leaving the body of the marshal on the porch.

The fire company was called out, and a hose run into the cellar. The water drove Shipman from the cellar. He appeared at a window and fifty shots were fired at him. It then became quiet inside and Shipman's body was found on the floor, full of bullets.

ABOUT THE THUNDERSTORMS.

They Have Been Unusually Numerous and Destructive This Season.

This season's thunderstorms in the West have been unusually numerous and destructive. As usual, the large cities get off lightly. Isolated structures, particularly tables, and buildings like school houses and churches, containing large numbers of people, are more likely than others to attract a bolt from the clouds.

The number of deaths by lightning in the whole United States in the course of an entire year does not exceed 300. A simple calculation shows, therefore, that the chance that any particular person out of the population of eighty millions will die by lightning stroke in any particular year is only one-hundredth of one percent.

That is nothing to worry about. Yet there are people who do worry about it, and who are in great dread, when a thunderstorm prevails in their neighborhood that they will not survive it.

To relieve the tension on their nerves it is suggested that they may render themselves perfectly safe by insulation, which can be readily effected by putting on their rubbers and keeping away from the windows and walls of the room in which they happen to be sheltered at the time.

IT'S A CLOSE FINISH.

It is claimed, purse, bets and all, for the Washington Park Club it meant that for the first time in its history a member had won the American Derby.

John A. Drake, owner of the Derby winner Wyeth and the first member of the Washington Park Club to secure the coveted prize, declared afterward that Wyeth's performance was only what he had expected of the horse before the race.

"I believe that Wyeth is the greatest horse in the world," he said, "and that his subsequent performances will justify my statement. He won the Derby because he was unquestionably the greatest horse entered, and one of my great ambitions has been justified." I shall keep Wyeth, his rider and his trainer.

"The glory of winning the race is all the reward I care for. I do not even care for the large purse. Immediately after the race I gave \$10,000 out of the purse to my trainer, Enoch Wishard, to whose ability, primarily, the winning of the

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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

America has certainly done enough for Cuba without cutting our Tariff to suit the Cuban tobacco and sugar producers.—Courier, Greenville, O.

Mr. Bryan speaks of himself as having been a "political Moses." A large majority of the people think now that Jonah is the proper name to use in connection with the role he occupied.—Chronicle, San Francisco, California.

Every Free Trade paper in the United States is eagerly in favor of Tariff concessions to Cuba. The coincidence sufficiently explains the real object of the clamor about pledges to Cuba. Nobody has yet succeeded in giving the text of those alleged obligations.—Petaluma (Cal.) Argus.

In the Senate last week Mr. Teller (Col.) presented a petition from Estes G. Rathbone, praying for a full investigation into his performances of duties as director of posts of Cuba during United States occupation. He maintained that he was unjustly tried and unfairly convicted, and that he is entitled to a full, fair and impartial investigation by Congress.

There is no interest in tariff revision except among theorists. The great demand of the time is stability in business. Any attempt to discuss Tariff revision would instantly unsettle the values and reduce the volume of trade. For any effort to change the Tariff in a few of its schedules would bring every schedule into the field of discussion and suggestion with injurious results.—Democrat-Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y.

The commercial supremacy of the United States continues. At present the excess of our export trade over our imports, is over one million dollars per day. And this in spite of the fact that the unprecedented home demand in the iron trade has not only prevented exports to a great extent, but has actually necessitated gigantic imports.—Tribune, Terre Haute, Ind.

The Cuban Congress, consisting of our own, of a Senate and House of Representatives, has just passed a bill fixing at \$25,000 a year the salary of the President of the Republic. In population, resources and tax-paying capacity Cuba is to the U. S. as 1 is to 50. At this rate the salary of the President of the United States would be \$1,250,000 a year! Poor, suffering Cuba, where starvation stalks and ruin runs rampant, seems to be able to afford some rather expensive luxuries.

It is not yet definitely decided just how far the Democratic party will be expected to go in opposition to the Tariff system, but if the mistake shall again be made, as in 1892, in declaring for a "Tariff for revenue only," with the Protective principle eliminated, without any recognition of the incidental Protection which should accompany the levying of imports, the independent voter will not be caught. The trusts can be fought without imperiling home industry or the sources of revenue.—Express, (Ind.) San Antonio, Texas.

Henry O. Havemeyer is no niggard; and the "Times" will make no such charge against him. But those who know him best will be the foremost to admit that he is not in the habit of signing any checks for \$2,500 without seeing some substantial return in sight. He gave \$2,500 to aid in the circulation of arguments in favor of the reduction of the Tariff on Cuban sugar, because he knew that every dollar of that reduction would go into the pockets of Henry O. Havemeyer and his associates in the Sugar Trust—we beg pardon, the American Sugar Refining Company—and that not one cent would be diverted to the laborers on the Cuban sugar plantations. Let the galled jade wince.—Times, Brooklyn.

Though the actual facts just brought out by the senate inquiry were not known before, it was evident to all who know anything about the methods of legislation that somebody was working up public sentiment artificially in favor of Cuban reciprocity. The hand of the Sugar Trust was visible, and that colored the whole effort to its disadvantage. The conduct of the President in this matter has not been in the least discreditable, but it has been a little amateurish. It is not fair to be continually throwing McKinley at his head, but this is another of the things that McKinley would not have done.—Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn.

Iowa has passed a good roads law which becomes operative on January 1st next. The old roads district are wiped out and the township made the road building unit. Taxes are payable in money and all jobs are given under contract to the lowest bidder. The weak place in the law is making the township the unit instead of the county. It is time that Michigan fell into line.

It seems familiar to see our old friend the Boston "Post," demanding Tariff for revenue only and exacting its people to "emancipate" themselves from the Republican Tariff for Protection and "monopoly." The last time this kind of thing was tried in 1894, a great many of the confounding readers of the "Post" "emancipated" themselves from work and wages, and some were forced to seek the freedom of the poorhouse. The "Post" may have forgotten, but Massachusetts toilers have not, the cost of three years of Gorman-Wilsonism.—Journal, Boston.

The program for the annual convention of Christian Endeavor societies of Michigan at Ludington, July 22-25, inclusive, is now being given its finishing touches, according to advices from the state secretary's office. The list of speakers it is said has never been equalled at a similar convention in the state. Rev. John P. D. John, ex-president of DePauw University and one of the best known men on the lecture platform to-day, Shallor Mathews, of Chicago University; Rev. E. B. Allen, of Toledo, O.; Rev. C. B. Newman, of Christ church, Detroit; Oliver H. Stewart, of Chicago, and others will deliver addresses. The last named man, who is known throughout the United States for his work in the good citizenship movement in Chicago, will talk on that subject. Because of Ludington's fame as a summer resort there is indication of an unusually large attendance.

The Democratic newspaper organ at St. Paul tells us that at the recent meeting of the State Committee of its party to call a State convention, "all the committeemen were enthusiastic to a degree and submitted reports which augur a Democratic victory all along the line." It would be interesting to have these reports in detail, so as to be precisely informed upon what this new found confidence of the Democratic leaders is based. But this would probably be asking too much. The pre-election forecasts of our friends, the enemy, are not usually based so much on facts as on feeling. If they can keep the cheerful feeling up until election day they will be sure of several months of pleasurable anticipation that will go far to compensate them for the customary disappointment which the cold figures of the election returns bring them.—Tribune, Terre Haute, Ind.

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Prof. R. C. Kedzie.

The following action of the State Board of Agriculture is but the slightest just tribute to the worth of one of the grandest men in Michigan. A man who has done more for the advancement of the agricultural interests of the State than any other.

At the meeting of the State Board last week, there were a few changes in the faculty which were acted upon.

Dr. Kedzie, at his own suggestion, was made emeritus professor of chemistry with salary and residence.—Prof. Frank Kedzie was made full Professor of Chemistry, as was Prof. Marshall, of Bacteriology.

The following resolutions were adopted. Acting upon the request of Dr. Robert C. Kedzie for relief from duty, and recognizing the years of devoted toil and research, which he has carried on in the interest of Michigan Agricultural College, and the people of the State, and the brilliant victories he has won over fraud, delusion and humbug by the masterly application of his science to things both common and humble; recognizing, too, the significance of his bequesting hand as he pointed the way to new avenues to agricultural endeavor, the fruit of which is now on every hand; and appreciating that in his declining years there should be rest from the burden of toil and responsibility he has borne for so many years with such untiring energy, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Michigan State Board of Agriculture, That Dr. R. C. Kedzie has brought fame and distinction to the institution in which his life work has been done, and that to him in large measure is due the recognition which the college has received in every land where agricultural research is conducted.

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Resolved, That as a fitting close to this long period of zealous labor, studded with brilliant accomplishments and successes, and perpetuated in the long line of students who, in their varied capacities, have gone out from his kindly instruction, he be relieved of all exacting duties and made free from all responsibilities in connection with his department.

Resolved, That while willingly acceding to the request of Dr. Kedzie in the matter, we wish to assure him that it is the desire of the Board that he continue his connection with the Department of Chemistry in any way and to any extent that he may desire, and that it is our wish that he may be allotted many years of unoccupied and peaceful labor.

It Dazzles The World.

No Discovery in medicine has ever created one quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Its severest tests have been on hopeless victims of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhage, Pleurisy and bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health.—For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and Whooping Cough it is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It is sold by L. Fournier, who guarantees satisfaction or refunds money. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1. Trial bottles free.

JOHN C. HANSON,
June 19, w4 Judge of Probate.

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
COUNTY OF CRAWFORD.

At a session of the Probate Court, for the County of Crawford, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling on Monday, the 16th day of June, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

PRESENT, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Alonzo M. Purchase.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Erastus Purchase, Administrator of said Estate, stating that he is now ready and prepared to render his final account of his administration, and prays that a time and place may be assigned for the examination of his final account with said Estate.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin and heirs of said Alonzo M. Purchase, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is Further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Crawford, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,
June 19, w4 Judge of Probate.

The wage earner in this State does not want the Tariff tinkered with, understanding as he does that hard times and the soup houses come from disturbing the conditions of trade, and that the wages paid in this country are much higher than elsewhere.

—Telegraph, Camden, N. J.

White Man Turned Yellow.

Great consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty, of Lexington, Ky., when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was Yellow Jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors, but without benefit. Then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful Stomach and Liver remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured. A trial proves its matchless worth for all Stomach, Kidney and Liver troubles. Only 50 cents. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

JOHN C. HANSON,
June 19, w4 Judge of Probate.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Land Office at Marquette, Mich.

May 14th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on July 5th, 1902, viz: Homestead application No. 9053, of David L. Spencer, for the South East of Sec. 42, T27, R2 W.

He names the following witnesses to his claim: his constituents residing upon and cultivating said land, viz.—John L. Stephens, Leon Stephens, George Stephens and Frank Ingerson, all of Grayling, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN,
May 22, w4 REGISTER.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Land Office at Marquette, Mich.

May 14th, 1902.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1902.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Everybody is wishing for a nice day for to-morrow.

Special sale in Suits, from now until July 4th., at Kramer Bros.

Born—Saturday, June 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Salling, a daughter.

For RENT—Cottage, four rooms. Enquire at this office.

Straw Hats! Straw Hats! at Kramer Bros.'

There will be a special term of Circuit Court, next Tuesday.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.

Second hand Bicycle, for sale cheap, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Subscribe and pay for the Avalanche, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Men's Neglige Shirts at 50c, 75c and \$1.00, at Kramer Bros' Store.

For RENT—A good 7-room house. Enquire of James Woodburn.

Young America began celebrating the first of the week and the crackers are kept popping.

We have a few Ladies' Suits in Black, Blue and Gray, to close out at Kramer Bros'.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

The flag pole was raised on the Court House grounds, Tuesday evening. It is a handsome pole.

With every \$2.00 purchase, or more you get a handsome, oil painted, picture for 80c.

A special train will arrive here, tomorrow morning, July 4th., from Johannesburg and Lewiston, at 9:30.

Dr. Insley is making extensive repairs on his cozy home on Peninsular Avenue.

FOR SALE—Milch Cows. Enquire at this office. Now is the time to buy.

Buy your Fowling Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

William Palmer, of Frederic, shot off one of his toes with a rifle a few days ago, accidentally. He does not like the experience.

Mrs. Chas. Douglas and Mr. and Mrs. Simons of Lovell, have gone to Canada for a visit. They will return in time for the opening of school.

The Fourth of July in Grayling, will be a typical one, as \$200.00 has been appropriated for Bands and Fire Works.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Oil. Also Glass and Putty always in stock, at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Miss Eva Woodburn went to Gaylord, last week, to assist in the care of her friend, Miss Maud Turtle, who is seriously ill.

Alex. Young, of Frederic, was down yesterday, to make final proof on his homestead, with his neighbors, C. Horton and J. Q. Palmer as witnesses.

A New England philosopher says, he can't find out where the air leaves off and the earth begins. Let him all backwards from a fence, and he will soon find out.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Reinback, of Terre Haute, Ind., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hum. Mrs. R. will be remembered by our people as Miss Maude Oliver.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

When you awake in the morning feeling like the end of a mispent life, your mouth full of fur and your soul full of regrets, take Rocky Mountain Tea. Great Medicine. Ask your Druggist.

E. J. Wasson, the Photographer, will remain here until after the 4th of July, and all who wish to obtain first-class pictures, should call immediately at his gallery, over Kraus & Son's store.

The lightning works all right from the Dynamo of the Grayling Electric Light and Power Co., and promises entire satisfaction. It is thought the new dam is safe from further breaking.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Clover, and Hungarian Clover, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

F. P. Richardson was in town, Monday. His injured arm is improving nicely. He took home a new Harrison Wagon, "The best on wheels."

Judge Connine was called to Ann Arbor last Sunday by a telegram, announcing the illness of his son, Ward—Tawas Herald.

Prof. Hoover has dismantled his home, and packed his goods preparatory to his moving to Kakaska, while his wife is visiting at the old home in Holly, N. Y.

Fred Hoesli prolonged his visit to the Republican state convention by a trip to Port Huron. He came home Tuesday morning, rested by the outing, and ready for work.

Rounds out the hollow places, and smooths out lines that creep about one's face; woes roses back-to-faded cheeks. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cents. Ask your Druggist.

County Treasurer Coventry came home Monday, from Detroit, bringing the cheering news of steady improvement of his son Phillip, from the operation for appendicitis.

Don't be persuaded into taking something said to be "just as good," as Madison Medicine Co's. Rocky Mountain Tea. There is nothing like it. 35 cents. No more, no less. Ask your Druggist.

Mrs. Russell who has been seriously ill during the past week is reported to be improving. Her daughter, Mrs. M. Taylor, of Toledo, O., arrived Saturday morning, and her son, Levi Clement, of Detroit, Sunday morning.

Highway Commissioner Brink has let the job of rebuilding the lower bridge and the bridge at Wakeley's, to Crampton, for \$450.00, he being the lowest bidder.

The registered Percheron Stallion, "Fredham," will be kept for service at the farm of Fred Hoesli, east of Grayling. Owners of breeding mares will find it to their interest to call. Terms reasonable.

Geo. Hartman, of South Branch, was in town the beginning of the week. He has just sold the timber on eleven 40s to Solomon, of Oscoda. He gladly reports that his daughter Gertrude is steadily improving in health.

The decorations for to-morrow's celebration promise to excell anything ever attempted in this village. P. M. Bates began the work in the post office Monday morning and flags and bunting are everywhere. The county buildings are especially fine.

DIED—At the home of Dr. C. L. Hoyt, in this village, Monday, June 30th. Mrs. Mary A. Scott, aged 58 years. The deceased was almost a stranger in our midst, but received the respect of those who knew her patient endurance of long suffering from cancer, from which she is now released. She was a native of Ohio, a cousin of Mrs. Hoyt, with whom she has lived until the two were as sisters in their intercourse and mutual love. The body was taken to Macomb, Ohio, for interment, last Tuesday, accompanied by the Dr. and his family.

"The Hound of the Baskervilles," another adventure of Sherlock Holmes, the first instalment of which will appear in the Sunday Detroit Free Press of July 6th., and continue for twelve consecutive weeks, is the greatest story ever written by this famous author. The sale of the book at \$1.50 per copy has been phenomenal. If you are not at present a reader of the Sunday Free Press send in your order for a three month trial subscription at once. It will only cost you \$6.00 for three months, either by carrier or mail. Remember the story starts July 6th.

About three o'clock Monday morning eight watchmen Nolan caught two men in the act of breaking into the post office by prying open the window on the west side. They had succeeded thus far when discovered, and ran south between the buildings. Mr. Nolan notified the sheriff and P. M. Bates, and a posse started in pursuit with Dr. Hoyt's bloodhounds.

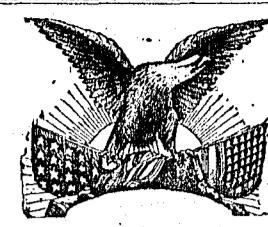
The thieves took the railroad south, but before reaching the curve, they met the express train north, which seemed to have destroyed the scent so the dog did not farther work. At this writing there is no clue to who they were.

DIED—At his home in this village, Saturday, June 28th., CHRISTIAN PETERSON, aged 35 years.

The deceased has been a resident of Grayling for eighteen years and is well known and respected, as an honest and thorough business man. He leaves his wife and five children, with his many friends to mourn his sudden going to his long home. The funeral at the Danish Lutheran church, Tuesday, was largely attended by representatives of the Grange, of which he was a charter member, and the local lodge of the K. O. T. M. Rev. J. P. W. Bekker conducted the final obsequies, and the body was laid to rest in the presence of a large concourse of our citizens, whose sympathy is extended to the stricken family.

The lightning works all right from the Dynamo of the Grayling Electric Light and Power Co., and promises entire satisfaction. It is thought the new dam is safe from further breaking.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Clover, and Hungarian Clover, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.



July 4th 1902

Grand Celebration AT Grayling, Michigan.

PROGRAMME

1. Grand Calhumpian Parade, at 9 a. M.

DEDICATION OF COUNTY BUILDINGS

MUSIC, ORATION, ETC. 10 A. M.

1. MUSIC, BAND.

2. Invocation, REV. H. GOLDING.

3. MUSIC, "HALL COLUMBIA," CHORAL.

4. Reading Declaration of Independence, W. F. BENKEIMAN.

5. MUSIC, "STAR SPANGLED BANNER," CHORAL.

6. Oration, Hon. Nelson Sharpe.

7. MUSIC, "AMERICA," CHORAL.

8. Benediction, REV. S. E. SCOTT.

DINNER.

1. Base Ball Game, 1 o'clock. P. M.

Roscommon & Grayling Clubs.

Prize \$25.00.

2. Foot Race, Prizes, \$2, \$1, & 50c.

3. Fat Man's Race, \$2, \$1, & 50c.

4. Boy's Race, Prizes, \$1, 50c & 25c.

5. Three Legged Race, \$2, \$1 & 50c.

6. Egg Race, Prizes, \$2, \$1 and 50c.

7. Sack Race, " \$2, \$1 and 50c.

8. Wheelbarrow race, \$2, \$1 and 50c.

9. Hurdle Race, Prizes, \$2, \$1 and 50c.

10. Bicycle Race, " \$2, \$1, & 50c.

11. Tub Race, " \$2, \$1, & 50c.

12. Greased Pole, " \$2.00.

13. High Pole Jump, " \$1, 50c, 25c.

14. Long Running Jump, \$1, 50c, 25c.

15. Standing Jump, " \$1, 50c, 25c.

16. Tug of War, Prize, 1 box cigars.

17. Cuthbertson parade best costume, \$2; 2d best \$2; worst \$1.

18. Horse Racing, (trotting) First prize \$10; 2d prize \$5.

19. Horse Racing, (running) \$5, \$3.

EVENING.

6-30, Grand Band Concert, 75 pieces.

Grayling, Roscommon and Lewiston.

8-00 Grand Display of Fireworks.

The Finest Flag that Flouts.

When we wake up on a Fourth of July morning, those of us who have passed beyond the delightful time of 4 a. m. and fire-crackers, we are often disposed to make sundry and pointed remarks about the noise we hear, but when we gather ourselves together and get to the window and look out, when we see on the nearest flagstaff the stars and stripes, brilliant and beautiful as the debutante in the first flush of social success; we forget about the noise. We only remember that we are citizens of the greatest republic the world over knew, and we know that any disturbance we may hear is in honor of that flag that is floating above us. We are proud of it; the finest flag that floats.

RESOLVED, That the Sir Knights of Crawford Tent, No. 192, extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of our departed brother, Sir Knight Christian Peterson.

RESOLVED, That the charter of Crawford Tent, No. 192, be draped in mourning for the period of ninety days.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Record, to be published in the Avalanche, and a copy be sent to the sorrowing family of our departed brother.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a special meeting of Crawford Tent, No. 192, K. O. T. M., held on Tuesday, July 1st, 1902, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Sir Knight Christian Peterson, who reported the following which were adopted:

WHEREAS—The decree of the Supreme Master has gone forth to knight our brother in that stupendous tent of everlasting bliss, therefore be it

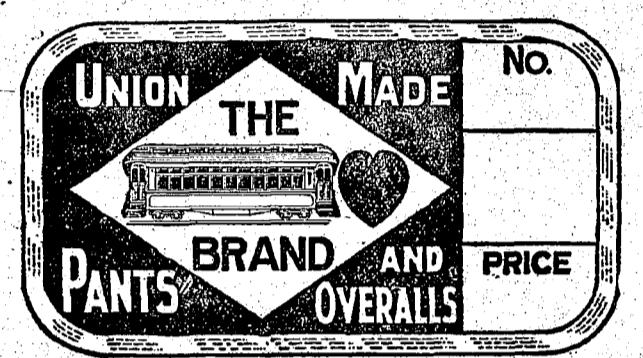
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H. P. HANSON, JAMES OAKS, COM. PETER BROWN,

A. KRAUS & SON



"THIS IS THE TICKET."

We extend a cordial invitation to the people of Grayling and vicinity to come and examine our stock of

Summer Clothing and Dry Goods.

We have just received a complete line of dry goods that are pleasing to the eye.

We handle the Royal Tailor's Clothing, custom-made, and guaranteed as good a fit and better quality for less money than you pay to have them made in town. They are made by tailors that understand their business.

Our SELZ SHOES are the winners, every pair guaranteed to be up-to-date, and to give satisfaction.

Our Men's Hats are the latest, try one.

Men's Laundry Shirts in all sizes and colors.

Come and enjoy the 4th of July with us. We will entertain you.

Thanking you for past favors, we remain

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings,

One Price Store.

10 and 2 o'clock. After July 4th will make daily trips, leaving Grayling at 6 p. m., returning at 7 a. m., for the accommodation of business men, starting from McClain's Restaurant. Other trips made on application. Prices reasonable.

ROW BOATS to rent, at Collen's Resort. J. J. COLLEN.

TEACHING A SCHOOL.

POSITION OF SCHOOLMASTER IS NO SINECURE.

Sometimes He Has to Fight to Maintain Discipline—One Pedagogue Who Whipped Entire Class—Music as Important a Requisite as Scholarship.

—Who hath bleeding at the nose? He who teacheth a country school. Wherefore I say unto you, go not gaily forth to teach them that dwell in the land roundabout lest ye have wounds and sores, for verily it becometh more to compass ye than to read the stars.—O. K. HIS MAXIMS.

It is truth the poor slugs that he who essays to handle the unruly in a country school has educational work cut out for him not laid down in any reputable text book.

Yo person on earth is subjected to as many petty persecutions born of sheer devilry as the country school teacher. For a week, maybe, after he "baked in" the school he has a fairly easy road to travel; the boys have not finished sizing him up. But woe to him if he becomes unduly confident, for things will happen not set forth in the simple rules he has pasted up above the blackboard. The second Monday is generally the time set for the opening of hostilities. The big leader, likely as not bigger than the teacher, has used Saturday and Sunday mauling out his program.

Subdued shivers, inattention to the business in hand, poorly prepared lessons or lessons absolutely unlearned mark the day's proceedings. The teacher reprimands and orders the school to stick to those tasks until they are learned. Nobody is kept in recess or noon rest, for as yet no open defiance has marked the demeanor of the pupils. They go slowly, for the temper of the master is not a revealing thing yet. Just before school "lets out" the teacher rises, taps his bell and, having secured attention, delivers a curt lecture concerning what has been done—or, rather, not been done—and his anxious desire to see immediate improvement. Then the bell rings in dismissal and the boys rush tumultuously out, bring back boisterous shouts of scorn and defiance as they scuttle away.

Then the teacher, if he is wary, knows he is in the position of the man who has bet his sole remaining dollar on a losing horse—he is up against it good and plenty. He arrives at the scene of his labors on Tuesday with

swelled this morning; why is it in this condition now?"

"Reckon they built them nests while we wuz at recess."

"What were you doing on the roof a while ago?"

"Wuzn't up on no roof 'tall."

"Open those windows. Nobody is to leave the room until I bid," says the angry teacher, seizing the ruler in a firm grasp. "You stuffed something in that chimney, Simpson, and you're going up there and take it out right now."

"Think so?" is the impudent retort.

"You will either do it or I will have to punish you severely."

"Reckon you better lick me—if I kin," says Jack as he defiantly faces the pedagogue.

This places the school and teacher on a war footing. The ultimatum having been delivered the teacher either goes in and fights a winning fight or loses all control of the school. It admits of no alternative.

For the honor of the profession, be it known, in most cases war medicine of a fierce and eager variety is speedily mixed. In the early clash bone and sinew on the side of the big boy tells and the scholars dance about, hoping for victory. In the end in most cases skill, endurance and higher nervous energy turn the scales and in almost record time Simpson is a licked commodity. He may not actually ascend to the roof to correct his error of judgment, but the thing is done and the "smoke out" is dismal failure.

In Kansas after the close of the war a set of boys from New York arrived in a little village to find homes. The village school was taught by a former trooper who still wore his blue uniform vest. One of the New Yorkers was the soul of mischief. He signalized the coming of winter when less was good and skating fine by putting some awful things on the big cannon stove. The small sent the school to the tall grass outside. Wilson was charged with the trick, but denied it stoutly. Then the school reassembled and the usually mild eyes of that teacher blazed. Wilson was as big as he and fun was sure to come.

The boys commenced to whisper in concert with the shrill piping of the wind. One small boy was detected in the act and received a hot ruler on his crupper when Wilson interposed and said he alone was to blame. The pedagogue then allowed he would have to whip Wilson, so the action commenced without time wasted in preliminaries. Wilson sent the teacher in under a form in the first flush. The teacher rose and staggered to a clinch. Then he got busy over Wilson and pounded

THROUGH THE TELESCOPE.

Humble Tragedy of the Siege of Lady-
smith.

When the Boers besieged Ladysmith they permitted a "camp of refuge" and a field hospital to be established at Intombi, a few miles distant. Here the non-combatants were gathered. And to the hospital, writes George Lynch in the London Daily Express, came every morning the train from Ladysmith, bearing its burden of sick and wounded.

The dwellers at Intombi that train brought the history of the siege, the daily bulletin written in blood and disease. Women who had husbands and brothers and sons in Ladysmith crowded around always to see what news it brought, and went away with a sigh of respite and relief when it carried nothing for them.

And yet, after a fashion, these women at Intombi were more fortunate than the men in Ladysmith, since they could learn from the new arrivals how their loved ones fared. But men were not allowed to go backward and forward to Intombi; those who went had to remain, and somehow or other little or no news seemed to reach the garrison.

In the dearth of news one man in Ladysmith had, arranged that twice a week, when he could get off duty, his wife at Intombi should go at 12 o'clock and stand in front of a big marquee where he could see her through the ship's telescope at the 4.7 battery.

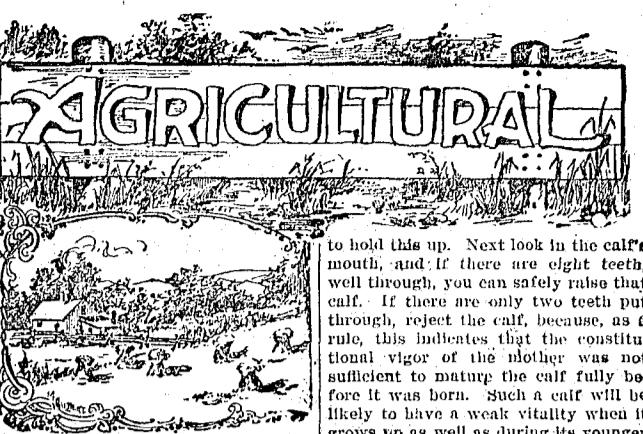
She went there regularly with her child, and straining her eyes toward that sandbagged point above Convent's Hill, sometimes fondly imagined that she could see him. And as the months passed her child, like the others in the camp, grew more sickly, thin and pale, till it seemed as if the Earl King spirit of the mimetic fog had wrapped it round and entered it, and made it a changeling of his own.

But delicate as the child was, the mother was the first to fall sick, and the news of her illness reached her husband by his seeing one tiny figure standing alone at the appointed place, waving a handkerchief. And there came a day when it, too, was no longer to be seen. He could not go to them, but had to stay and fight on with bitterness in his heart.

A Vanishing Bird.

If the north German farmer looks with equanimity upon the gradual disappearance of the stork, the Northern tourist in quest of the quaint and picturesque will hear of the vanishing of

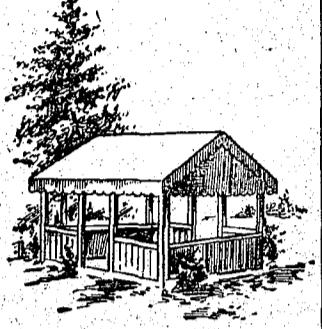
the long-legged, red-beaked bird with



Comfortable Resting Place.

Where the trees about one's house are small, or where there are none, this arrangement, described in Country Gentleman, will be found pleasant in summer. The floor and framework of this shady resting place are made of wood, while the covering is either white duck or striped awning cloth, faulted at all dry goods stores—the only

fault to be found with the latter being



SHADY RESTING PLACE

Its liability to fade. The board floor is very desirable, since it permits the use of this when the grass ground would be moist. The smooth floor also affords a splendid chance for children to play in wet weather, or indeed in any weather, since their clothing will become soiled much less easily when playing on such a floor than upon grass ground or gravel. This place can also be made to shelter a hammock, stretching from one corner to an opposite corner. The roof frame should, of course, be braced in the same direction as that occupied by the hammock, running a two by three strip of lumber from the top of one corner post to the top of the one opposite; also placing a similar piece between the tops of the other two opposite corners.

Proper Packing of Fruits.

The finer varieties of fruit should be packed in boxes. When barrels are used the best fruit is injured by overpressing. The fruit must be picked at the right time. Last year a lot of the Northern Spys were picked so early that very serious loss is the result, because the warm weather has ruined their keeping qualities. The question of grading is too large a one to deal with here. Great care is necessary in grading, and the work will be rendered much easier by having a large quantity of the one variety. In facing the barrel pick out fruit that is fairly representative of the contents of the barrel. Place the smaller apples on the outside and the larger ones in the center. The peeling should be done very carefully, care being taken not to bruise the apples by dropping. Care must be exercised in jarring or shaking the barrel in filling, so as to get the contents well shaken and to avoid slackness, and at the same time not bruise the fruit. This is best accomplished by giving a trembling motion to the barrel. In hauling to the station a spring wagon should be used; otherwise the fruit may be bruised in that way. The more the producer can pack his own fruit the better it will be for the trade. After picking the fruit should be put inside, where it is dry. The barrel or box should, as a means of avoiding mistakes, be stenciled with the name and address of the packer, and the grade and variety of the fruit.

To Cure Bad Habit.

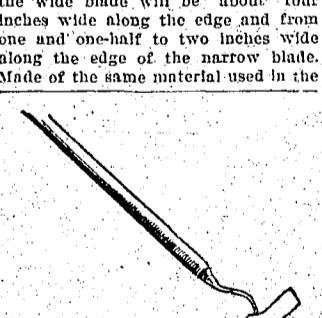
A bad vice sometimes crops out in the herd when a cow or two begins to draw its own milk by sucking. To prevent this vice, fasten a frame as portrayed. Four sticks of hard wood, 10 or 12 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, are held together by eight round pointed sticks of tough hard wood two feet long and one inch in diameter, passing through the hard wood sticks. These dimensions may be too large for a small neck. Fasten the round sticks in the desired place with screws $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. The yoke may then be removed or adjusted to fit a large or small neck. Farm and Home.

Don't bother the Incubator.

More incubator hatches are spoiled by the anxiety of the operator than from any other cause. Get the machine going properly and don't bother it, except to turn the eggs and fill and trim the lamp. If the temperature runs up or down, reset the regular, but do not try to bring the temperature back in five minutes.

Handy Farm Tool.

The tool illustrated can be easily fashioned by any blacksmith. It is similar in form to the grubbing hoe familiar to most farmers, although not so hard. It should be made so that the wide blade will be about four inches wide along the edge and from one and one-half to two inches wide along the edge of the narrow blade. Made of the same material used in



Double-Edge Hoe.

ordinary garden hoe and the edges kept well sharpened, one may work very close to the plants in the rows without injury to them.

This tool would be especially useful in working among strawberry plants, using the wide edge for cutting off the runners and the narrow one for weeding close to the plants. A few tools of this kind would cost but little and save their cost in one season.

Selecting Calves.

The Practical Farmer gives this method of selecting calves to raise, which is followed by many successful dairymen: Turn the little calf on its back and see that it has four well-pinned teats—that is, wide apart—and two rudimentary, or extra, teats.

Next see that it has a large udder cord, which you can feel on the side, rubbing finger back and forth. Such parts are made in proportion, and a large udder indicates that the calf when it

becomes a cow will carry a large udder, because a large cord is necessary

to hold this up. Next look in the calf's mouth, and if there are eight teeth, well through, you can safely raise that calf. If there are only two teeth put through, reject the calf, because, as a rule, this indicates that the constitutional vigor of the mother was not sufficient to mature the calf fully before it was born. Such a calf will be likely to have a weak vitality when it grows up as well as during its younger days.

Insoluble Phosphates.

The use of Insoluble phosphates, whether in the form of phosphatic rock or of the so-called Thomas slag, has long been a bone of contention or debatable matter, not only among the scientific men, but the practical farmers. The former have questioned whether the insoluble phosphate could be of any value as plant food, and some of the farmers have claimed that their crops were very much benefited by it. Although we have not tested it, our opinion leads us to believe that the farmers are right, and those who rely only on scientific principles may be wrong. We do not place sufficient confidence in the power of the soil and the action of frost, rain and summer heat upon what are sometimes called insoluble fertilizers. We know little of the power that these elements exert, and when to the natural elements of the soil there may be added the effect of decomposing vegetable matter, either as stable manure or as green manure plowed under, we can only say that we think they have much effect in making soluble not only phosphatic but other mineral elements in the soil. Those who have used the finely ground rock or Thomas slag upon fields which had received a liberal dressing of stable manure, or had been treated with a green crop plowed under, are so unanimously in its favor that we cannot doubt but that the so-called insoluble phosphates do become soluble in the soil under certain conditions, depending upon the soil or the treatment it has received.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Diseases of Plants.

Diseases of plants are difficult to prevent unless rotation of crops is practiced. To allow the same kind of crop two or more years in succession on a plot of land promotes the increase of insects and spreads diseases of certain plants in the soil. For instance, when a crop of potatoes is attacked by disease the land should be given up to some other crop the next year, as the planting of potatoes on land upon which a diseased crop was grown the previous year is the surest mode of propagating the evil.

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Double-Edge Hoe.

After the strawberry crop is picked use the lawn mower over the bed, so as to cut down the weeds. It will also be an advantage to cultivate well between the rows.

If one has been so unwise as to have gotten in more area of crops than he can cultivate properly it may pay him even now to abandon some of it and cultivate thoroughly the remaining portion.

Some of the weeds that cover the fields will be eaten off by sheep if the animals are given an opportunity to destroy them. Put the sheep at work at this season and they will destroy many weed pests.

Wild carrots should be destroyed late in summer, before the seeds mature, so as to save labor. Being a biennial, the wild carrot gets a firm hold, and it is very persistent, propagating itself rapidly and taking possession of the land. An excellent plan is to dig the plants up and burn them.

There is no need of disorderly back yards in summer time. It is always possible to pick up and make the place clean and if there are unsightly objects or outlooks they may be concealed by quick-growing vines or plants.

Morning glories, clematis or castor beans, and the newer golden glow are all valuable as screens.

There is always something new in weeds. Just when the farmer has conquered the advance crop he encounters at this season of the year one of the most persistent of all pests—ants. It grows very rapidly and on all kinds of soil. It is very easily destroyed when young, but if it gets a start and covers the ground it sometimes happens that the field must be abandoned until next year.

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HEROES IN HOMESPUN

WERE AS CHIVALRIC AS MAILED KNIGHTS OF THE CROSS.

Henry Watterson Pays an Eloquent Tribute to Harrison's Men in Hunting Shirts Who Vanquished the Indians on the Tippecanoe.

The eloquence of Henry Watterson was employed recently in an address on the Tippecanoe battlefield near Lafayette, Ind. It was a memorable gathering. Hundreds drove many miles to hear the great Kentuckian and were well rewarded.

"Bingles is a lucky man. His time goes right on whether he is walking or sleeping, sick or well." "What is Bingles' business?" "Watchmaker."

Blubs—How did you like the melodrama? Was anybody killed? Blubs—No; the audience yelled for the author, but he wouldn't come out.

"Uncle William, are you troubled about the hereafter?" "No, sub; it's de-whofer' er' de herein what keeps me guessin'!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Lady Tourist (going the cathedrals of Scotland)—This is Gothic, isn't it, John? Juvenile Vendor of "Guides" (severely)—No, mem. This is Presbyterian.

Sounds thrilling: Bobbie—Paw, will you buy me a book? Father—What is the name o' the book you want? Bobbie—"Nicaragua Bill"—Ohio State Journal.

In confidence: Customer—Walter, hero's a quarter. Suggest a good dinner for me. Walter (in a whisper): Go to some other restaurant, sir.—Smart Set.

Travelling Acquaintance—I wonder that the regular passengers don't agitate for better service. Commuter: We do at times, but it merely gets us agitated.—Puck.

Poor Mike: Doctor—How about that mustard-plaster I prescribed for your husband? Mrs. Grogan—Shure, doctor, I couldn't make Mike ate more, nor th' half av it.—Judge.

It's queer that people who are always railing at the world are nevertheless willing to pay the doctors a fortune to keep them from leaving it in a hurry.—Atlanta Constitution.

The commuter at home: Suburban—This is shameful! I'll not stand that cook's insolence a moment longer. As soon as I get to New York I'll ring her up on the telephone and discharge her.

—Judge.

Looking blue for milkman: "I more than suspect our milkman." "Or what do you suspect him?" "Of trying to work the Filipino water-cure on us. Look at the color or that milk!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Say, our bookkeeper is foolish." "What do you mean?" "Why, he says when he gets old he wants money enough to go out and live where he can see the moon go down behind a hedge."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Analysts: She—After all, what is the difference between illusion and delusion? He—Illusion is the lovely fancies we have about ourselves; delusion is the foolish fancies other people have about themselves.—Life.

EDWARD IS BETTER.

SURGEONS' REPORT KING'S CONDITION FAVORABLE.

Patient Able to Eat and Smoke and Is Making Satisfactory Progress—Medical Advisors Say Monarch Is Displaying Great Recuperative Power.

King Edward's condition was reported to be much improved Sunday, he was thought to have safely passed the crisis and there was a wide assumption that nothing was to be expected henceforth but announcements of an uninterrupted return to strength. The Queen was cheerful and hopeful and continued to display most devoted solicitude. She was in the sick room the greater part of the day. The King is able to take plenty of nourishment. So confident are all of the King's complete and early recovery that it has been informally stated that when the time arrives the royal patient will be carefully removed to Wales and placed on board the royal yacht.

Sir Henry Thompson said the King's condition was hopeful for recovery. The only danger to be feared, in his opinion, was the possibility of cellular or other tissue in the region of the wound becoming affected, but from what other medical men said, the steady improvement in his majesty's condition was attributable to the fact that he had been able to maintain his strength. If the King continued to hold his own in this respect his recovery was assured.

His recent habits are in his favor, for it is a fact, although not known to many outside of the royal household, that the King is, and has been, for a long time, most abstemious as to his diet. Indeed, this is made necessary by the fact that he is troubled with diabetes and is under a diabetic regime.

As this is a progressive complaint, and regarded by many physicians as virtually incurable, it is easy to understand that the King had strong personal reasons for wishing to be crowned at this time. It is also easy to understand why Queen Alexandra, now fearing most sanguine of her husband's recovery, has suggested a quiet coronation in Westminster Abbey as soon as he is convalescent, which would be in the latter part of August or September.

Of course, the magnificent coronation, which was to have been the most splendid spectacle of the modern world, has vanished forever. No attempt will be made to have a great celebration, for King Edward will not be able for many months to endure any trying ordeal.

The King's Sickness.

Seldom before in so striking a manner has the uncertainty of human events been so forcibly expressed as when, with all London filled with guests—with rulers and royalties and embassies assembled from the four corners of the earth to witness the coronation of King Edward—this august and impressive function was postponed owing to the sickness of the King.

The announcement struck consternation and dismay into the heart of the great metropolis. At first it could hardly be credited. And then as confirmation of it was made and the knowledge was obtained that the King had to submit to an operation, gloom and sorrow took the place of sprightliness and rejoicing. An air of depression settled upon the city. Crowds gathered in hushed tones about the bulletin boards, to learn the latest of the royal patient's condition, and everywhere there were manifest the outward signs of a deep public sorrow. The scenes were similar to those which marked the passing away of Victoria, for since his accession and particularly since the happy ending of the Boer war King Edward has been sensibly growing in popular strength and favor.

The King's sickness is what is known as peritonitis. It is an inflammation, including the formation of an abscess of the tissues around the veriform appendix and in the popular mind is not readily distinguished from appendicitis. A week previous the trouble manifested itself, but under treatment the King seemed to recover rapidly and on Saturday his condition was such that his physicians believed he would be able to attend the ceremony of coronation. The trouble, however, became aggravated and Tuesday his physicians decided upon the operation.

The King was placed under the influence of chloroform and the operation was successfully carried out. The anesthetic, which had formed, was removed. As the London people were dazed, they had just thrown off, as it were, their mourning garments for the death of the Queen and had plunged into the joyful anticipations of the coronation festivities when with stunning suddenness their joy was turned into sorrow and burning anxiety. In all the churches prayers have been offered up for the recovery of the royal patient and in the ranks of high and low there is a gnawing sorrow for their ruler and King.

Disappointment and Sympathy.

London had a million foreigners in her gates for the celebration and four more millions were ready to cross her threshold from the United Kingdom. These, with her own six millions, were greatly disappointed over the postponement. Not only were those who were to witness the splendors incidental to the coronation, but the great world beyond were moved to sympathy for the monarch who had borne himself so modestly since being entrusted with the imperial scepter of power.

A London correspondent says that those who have watched closely the King since his mother's death have not failed to notice that the great responsibilities of the position were going hard against him. The bright eye, the ruddy glow of the cheek, the vigorous hand clasp, the quickened step, the cordial greeting which distinguished him as the Prince of Wales began to lessen under the exactions of kingship. He did everything to conceal the inroads upon his health, but it was evident to those around him that unless there came a change his reign would be a short one. He worried greatly over the Boer war, as his mother had done, and its termination was too long delayed to save him from the consequences of his intense anxiety while it was in progress. Then the auxiliaries of the coronation were added to make mind and body sick and render life miserable.

Riot Over Abandoned Feasts.

The abandonment of the coronation feasts has led to a number of riots at different places. The worst occurred at Watford, where, when it was announced the dinner for the poor and the distribution of shillings and sixpences to children had been abandoned a mob stoned and wrecked the shops of the members of the committee having the affair in charge.

The rioters lit a bonfire that had been prepared to celebrate the event, overwhelmed the police, and threw the officers' helmets into the fire. Hundreds of police were summoned, but they, too, were overpowered. There was desperate fighting and many persons were seriously hurt. A number of shops were sacked and set on fire.

GREAT PROGRAM ABANDONED.

List of Coronation Events Which Had Been Planned.

The list of coronation events which had been planned beginning Tuesday, July 24, and extending until Saturday, July 5, preparations for which had been completed at a cost of several million dollars, are all included in the general postponement. The loss to individuals and insurance companies will reach an enormous figure, variously estimated at from \$75,000,000 to twice that figure.

First on the program was to have been the reception of the King and Queen to the special foreign envoys and delegations to the coronation with a state dinner at Buckingham Palace. This was the event scheduled for Tuesday, the opening day of the great festival. Wednesday there was to have been held the reception on the cathedral platform and other envoys. The Prince of Wales was to have given a dinner party at St. James Palace to the princes and envoys.

Thursday was to have come the coronation at Westminster Abbey, the climactic event of the week. The program for Friday, June 28, included the procession through London, which was to have been a military pageant two miles long, containing troops from all the dominions of the kingdom, and in the evening a reception at Lansdowne House, which was to have been attended by the King and Queen. For Saturday the grand naval review was set, which the King and Queen and all the attendants and envoys were to have witnessed.

Sunday was set aside for the dinners to foreign princes by their respective ambassadors. The gala performance of opera in honor of their majesties was scheduled for Monday evening, the day for the return of the King and Queen and royal party to London from the scene of the naval review.

Tuesday, July 1, there was to have been held the garden party at Windsor Castle. Lavish preparation had been made for this event. The next day was set for the departure of foreign princes and envoys and the dinner of their majesties at Londonderry House. Services for their majesties at St. Paul's Cathedral and lunch at the guildhall was the program for Thursday, July 3. On Friday the royal party was to attend the reception of Indian princes at the India office, and on Saturday was planned the King's dinner to the poor.

The vast expenditure of money for the coronation has not been definitely figured. The official statement for the cost of the first week's festivities is \$500,000. This, of course, includes expenses of the government alone.

LOSSES ARE ENORMOUS.

Bankruptcies for Speculators and No Business for Traders.

The loss entailed to London in innumerable directions by the abandonment of the coronation festivities has been roughly estimated at \$50,000,000. Hundreds of bankruptcies owing to seat, food, timber and decoration speculations are expected. It is also an extremely serious question for several big insurance companies.

KING AND QUEEN IN CORONATION ROBES.



CHRONOLOGY OF THE KING'S LIFE.

Born in Buckingham Palace, London, Nov. 9, 1841, in the fifth year of his mother's reign.

Second child and first son of Alexander Victoria, Queen of England, and the Prince Consort, Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester Dec. 4, 1841.

Baptized in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Jan. 24, 1842, as Albert Edward, the first name being that of his father, the second that of his grandfather, the Duke of Kent, King of Prussia his sponsor.

Education for the six years following conducted by Lady Lyttelton, sister of Mrs. William Ewart Gladstone.

Visited Ireland for the first time in 1849.

Attained his eighteenth year Nov. 9, 1855, and so became legal heir to the crown, receiving on that day a letter from his mother announcing his emancipation from parental control.

Became colonel in the army and received

HEIR TO THE BRITISH THRONE.

George, Prince of Wales, is a Favorite with the People.

George, Prince of Wales and next in succession, is the second son of King Edward VII. The prince was born in 1864 and succeeded to the title of Duke of York on the death of his elder brother, Albert Victor, in 1892. Prince Albert Victor was about to marry Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke of Teck, and George made her his wife after the period of mourning had elapsed. When Edward became King, George was made Duke of Cornwall and last winter his father created him Prince of Wales.

Prince George's training has been altogether naval. He became a midshipman on the Canada, with the North American squadron, in 1883. Two years later he passed his examinations with great credit and was promoted to be a lieutenant. His first command was that of the gunboat Thrush on the West Indian station, and while occupying that position he opened the Jamaican industrial exposition in 1890. A year later he was raised to the rank of commander, but the death of his elder brother brought to an end his services on the sea.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Concert of England's Stricken King Famous for Her Beauty.

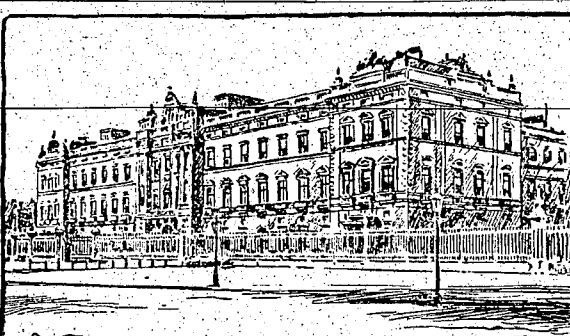
Alexander Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julian, Queen of England and Empress of India, was born Dec. 1, 1844, the eldest daughter of Prince Christian, now King Christian of Denmark, and therefore 55 years old.

From her early maidenhood she was famous for her beauty, and when Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, was looking for a wife he speedily fell in love with the pretty Dame. The marriage took place March 10, 1863, and all England at once followed the royal example and lost its hearts to the new princess.

The following year the Duke of Clarence was born. Then came Prince George, in 1865, and then, in rapid succession, three girls, Louise Victoria, now Duchess of Fife; Victoria Alexandra, and Maud, now wife of the second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark. Meanwhile Alexandra's two sisters, each as pretty as herself, had married. Diana, the second girl, was captured by the heir to the throne of Russia, the late Czar Alexander II, and is consequently mother to the present Czar Nicholas; and Thysa, the third daughter, married the Duke of Cumberland, at that time thought to be the richest man in the world.

When Alexandra went to England she made herself an Englishwoman and

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, LONDON.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE LONDON RESIDENCE OF THE KING.

Buckingham Palace, King Edward's London residence, is in St. James Park, in the western part of London. The coronation procession was to have started from here. While the front of the building, the part which passing pedestrians see, gives no impression of beauty, the view from the park, taking in the lake, is more interesting. Buckingham Palace was settled upon Queen Charlotte in 1761, was remodeled by George IV, and was added to by Victoria. It was used little by her. King Edward, however, became aggravated and Tuesday his physicians decided upon the operation.

The King was placed under the influence of chloroform and the operation was successfully carried out. The anesthetic, which had formed, was removed.

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CONGRESSMAN FITZPATRICK

Says Pe-ru-na Is a Splendid Catarrhal Tonic.



CONGRESSMAN T. Y. FITZPATRICK.

Hon. T. Y. Fitzpatrick, Congressman from Kentucky, writes from the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"At the solicitation of a friend I used your Peru-na and can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone suffering from catarrh or who needs a good tonic." —T. Y. FITZPATRICK.

A Good tonic.

Pe-ru-na is a natural and efficient nerve tonic. It strengthens and restores the activity of every nerve in the body.

Through the use of Pe-ru-na the weakened or overworked nerves resume their natural strength and the vessels begin at once to regulate the flow of blood according to nature's laws.

Congestions immediately disappear.

Catarrh Cured.

All phases of catarrh, acute or chronic, are promptly and permanently cured. It is through its operation upon the nervous system that Pe-ru-na has

such a much world-wide reputation as a sure and reliable remedy for all phases of catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full account of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice free.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE.

You can buy us at wholesale prices and save money.

Our 1,000-page catalogue tells the story. We will send it upon receipt of 15 cents. Your neighbors trade with us—why not you?

Montgomery Ward & Co.

CHICAGO

The house that tells the truth.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE.

WE WANT YOUR

PHANTOM.

How fit, where'er I turn I meet
Nothing but phantoms in the street?
Faces all seemed by sorrow and care;
Eyes that no longer can shed a tear;
Lips that forever are sealed to prayer;
Types of the millions betrayed and deceived.
Spectres of aims that were never achieved,
In a hurrying throng.
They are pushing along;
Men with the famished face; men with the furtive eye;
Nothing but ghosts with shrunken souls, with shuffling gait go by.
And I shrink from their hungry, pitiful glance,
At their steadily swelling columns advance.
And I ask: What the cost of the lives
That are lost—
The fearful cost of the lives that are lost?
O phantoms, with colorless faze,
O spectres with lustreless eye,
What word have ye?
For one like me,
As your ghostly ranks pass by?

"Tis the ever sad story of the lives unliv'd;

The shame for the unsung song;

Tis the pity for the strong—the strong made weak,

Crushed by the weak who are strong.

This was their only reply.

And this was the lesson I read them:

Lo! the world is filled with dead men,

All the world is filled with dead men;

Dead men—waiting to die.

—George M. Greenwood, in the Boston Transcript.

A Psychological Problem.

"There is one more place that I must visit before I return to Los Angeles, and that is Vernon. I do not know why it is, but I feel as if I could not go away without making a flying visit there. Uncle and aunt are old and will not care very much about seeing me. And yet I feel irresistibly drawn there. If time could draw back ten years; if those who are gone could return; if I knew that Mabel Curtis was watching for my coming, and that she would smile a welcome to me, then I could understand this feverish longing to go to that dreary town. But—time will not roll back, and Mabel is gone forever. A visit to Vernon will be but to revive all the old pain, and will have more of bitterness than sweetness in it. Still I cannot stay away."

The speaker was Claude Murray, and the person addressed was himself. He was a fine-looking fellow about thirty years of age, and bore the appearance of a successful man. Ten years previous to the time our story opens, he had gone to California, and by prudent investments and still more prudent sales had accumulated quite a little fortune during the "boom" period in Los Angeles.

How slow the train ran! Would they never reach Vernon? Ah! here was Holbrook. Only five miles more! His pulses were bounding, his heart out-traveled the train.

"Vernon!" Claude caught up his grip and stepped out of the rear end of the car to the depot platform, where no one waited to meet him. The station agent was busy at the upper end of the platform, the loungers stood about the depot, one or two fellow-passengers were being greeted by their friends. He only was alone, and dusk was falling.

He stood at the lower end of the platform, and looked about him. The town consisted mainly of two long rows of houses facing each other from opposite sides of the railroad tracks.

Lights were beginning to gleam from the windows, but none of them were for him. He gazed across at the old house on a side street, under the locust trees. There was no light in the windows and the place looked gloomy and deserted.

A sense of homesickness came over him, and he wished he had not come. He turned hastily away, and started along the track toward his uncle's home, but his steps lagged. It was with a feeling of relief that he turned in at his uncle's gate. He was surprised to find how glad the old couple were to see him, and how eager to hear of his life and fortunes in the far West.

Old times were talked over, old friends recalled. This one had died, that one had moved away; such and such ones were married.

"Had he heard that Mabel Curtis had married after they moved West?"

"Ah! had he not carried the bitter knowledge about with him since he had read the announcement in a paper five years previous?"

"He did not tell them so. Why should he? Nor did he tell them that he had merely come back to torture himself by looking on the old familiar places, and dreaming over the old sweet dream for a few brief days.

Why did he think so much about her? Was it only because the familiar scenes brought back old memories so forcibly?

He remembered an argument which they had held in the old times over a verse from Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy which they had read together. "Mind acts on mind tho' bodies be far distant." He had held that it was only a verse evolved from the poet's fancy. She claimed that the subtle magnetic currents of the mind reached out to its kindred mind, and drew thought to itself, no matter how great the distance. All her arguments came back to him now.

"If I could only know where you are," he thought, "whether your thoughts are with me in these days, whether your mind is dwelling on the same subjects that engross mine, then I would know to a certainty whether you are right or no."

The next day he spent with his uncle and aunt. In the evening twilight he went to visit the deserted old house under the locusts on the side street, where he had spent so many happy hours. His thoughts had been there all day, but he had purposely waited until the hour when he had been accustomed to go to meet Mabel. As he went slowly along he remembered how eagerly and with hurried steps he had always trodden the grassy path, and how he had always found Mabel waiting for him on the steps of the old porch. With bowed head he walked

along, and it was not till he reached the familiar gate and lifted the latch, that he raised his head and looked about him.

Some one was sitting on the steps, and at the click of the latch she sprang to her feet in a startled way. "I beg your pardon," he said, lifting his hat. "I thought this house was vacant, and was so absorbed in my own thoughts that I did not notice that any one was here."

"Claude!" exclaimed the woman on the steps, holding out her hands to him.

"Mabel!" he cried. "Mabel! can it be true that I have found you here?" and he sprang forward and caught her in his arms and kissed her again and again. Suddenly he recovered himself, and releasing her he said, "I beg your pardon, Mrs. Hastings. I was so overcome by memories of the past, and so surprised to find you here that I forgot you were another man's wife. For the sake of past friendship, will you not forgive me?"

"Mrs. Hastings!" she said, looking into his face in a puzzled way. "I do not understand you. I am Mabel Curtis. Have I mistaken you? Are you not Claude Murray?"

"In a moment his arms were about her again. "Is it true? Have I found you again, my Mabel? Oh, it has all been a wretched mistake! Tell me, sweetheart, that I need never lose you again. Do not send me away. I could not bear it now!"

She laid her head against his shoulder with a little sigh of content. "Nor could I bear to have you go," was all she said.

Then they sat down in their old place on the steps to consider their strange meeting.

"You have not told me yet why you called me 'Mrs. Hastings,'" she said inquiringly.

For answer he drew from a book in his pocket a well-worn slip of paper, which he placed in her hand. It was the bosom frieze, projecting well out, with a jeweled pin or brooch in it; cravat white and very wide, stiffened with what was termed a 'pudding' waistcoat-single breasted, buff cloth, swallow-tailed, with high rolling collar and a lapel of peculiar shape, and very high waisted, showing the waistcoat underneath. Pantaloons close-fitting, with a narrow fall in front, and fitted below the knee for the wearing of the boots outside, with a tassel in front. Watch carried in a ribon in the pantaloons and attached to a ribbon with a seal appended to it.

"In the spring and autumn, in place of an overcoat, a sponcer or jacket was worn over the coat.

"The hat was high and slightly ball-crowned, or feasted fur; the collar of the shirt high and connected with it; the bosom frieze, projecting well out, with a jeweled pin or brooch in it; cravat white and very wide, stiffened with what was termed a 'pudding' waistcoat-single breasted, buff cloth, swallow-tailed, with high rolling collar and a lapel of peculiar shape, and very high waisted, showing the waistcoat underneath. Pantaloons close-fitting, with a narrow fall in front, and fitted below the knee for the wearing of the boots outside, with a tassel in front. Watch carried in a ribon in the pantaloons and attached to a ribbon with a seal appended to it.

"The anachronisms of the figure as universally given are many, thus colored skirts were not worn until about 1829; striped pantaloons were of a later date, and straps under the boots did not appear until about 1825; and they were a part of the pantaloons fashioned over the boot in front and buttoned under it and known as 'la mode de Paris,' and a goatee of

THE REAL UNCLE SAM.

Gratifying it should be to us all that the "Uncle Sam," whose cadaverous form, and countenance, fierce pointed beard and striped and starry costume, we have seen for a generation on every Fourth of July standing guard over all things American is not the "Uncle Sam" of history and tradition. He is both a caricature and an anachronism. He is not typical of any period or people in the world's history. The masquerade of a costume he wears in cartoons was never worn on earth, save by some other masquerader who sought to imitate the ideal of the caricaturist.

The real "Uncle Sam," the Uncle Sam of history and tradition, who watched over the birth and early youth of the Republic, is quite a different personage. Charles H. Haswell, the veteran civil engineer, by the aid of whose recollections and long study of the early days of this century the accompanying picture of "Uncle Sam" was drawn, thus describes the real "Uncle Sam's" costume:

"The hat was high and slightly ball-crowned, or feasted fur; the collar of the shirt high and connected with it; the bosom frieze, projecting well out, with a jeweled pin or brooch in it; cravat white and very wide, stiffened with what was termed a 'pudding' waistcoat-single breasted, buff cloth, swallow-tailed, with high rolling collar and a lapel of peculiar shape, and very high waisted, showing the waistcoat underneath. Pantaloons close-fitting, with a narrow fall in front, and fitted below the knee for the wearing of the boots outside, with a tassel in front. Watch carried in a ribon in the pantaloons and attached to a ribbon with a seal appended to it.

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They Were Carried Away With It.

"Now, fellers, wait till yer hear ce report dis gun will make."

"The REPORT.

An Old-Time Celebration.

An interesting account of the Fourth of July in Newark is published in the *Centinel of Freedom* for July 9, 1799:

"Last Thursday being the twenty-third anniversary of American independence, the same was celebrated in this town with the usual eclat. The day was announced by the ringing of bells and firing of cannon. About ten o'clock the citizens assembled on the green and marched from there to the Presbyterian Church. The ceremonies of the day were opened by the Rev. Bishop Ogden in a suitable prayer to the Throne of Grace, after which the Declaration of Independence was read by James Parkhurst, Esq., and an oration delivered by Mr. Elias Van Arsdale. The ceremonies were interspersed with several hymns and odes, which concluded the business of the day, and the citizens retired to their respective places of entertainment, seemingly exultant with joy at the return of this auspicious day."

An Ingenious Plea.

Freddie—" Didn't one of your ancestors fight in the war of the revolution?"

Cobwagger—" Sure he did, my boy."

Freddie—" Then don't you think you should buy me more than a quarter's worth of fire-crackers to celebrate the day?"—Judge.



YOUNG AMERICA CELEBRATING

imperial was not worn until very late in the thirties.

Mr. Haswell also says that Uncle Sam was a well-dressed gentleman, and not the caricature of one. The goatee, he remembers, preceded by some few years the imperial, introduced by Napoleon III. Uncle Sam he insists, should have a smooth face. There were no mustaches or beards in those days.

"You have won the argument, and I have won you. So by all the rules of logic and law the case is mine, and I have come off the victor," he replied ardently.

"I can't consent to defeat, under such logic as that," she replied merrily.

And so, the Psychological Problem was solved in a manner highly satisfactory to both disputants.—Waverly Magazine.

The Merchant's Decision.

"Sir," said a lad coming down to one of the wharves in Boston, and addressing a well-known merchant. "Sir, have you any berth on your ship? I want to earn something."

"What can you do?" asked the gentleman.

"I can try my best to do whatever I am put to do," answered the boy.

"What have you done?"

"I have saved all split mother's wood for night on two years."

"What have you not done?" asked the gentleman, who was a queer sort of a questioner.

"Well, sir," answered the boy, after a moment's pause. "I have not whispered in school once for a whole year."

"That's enough," said the gentleman; "you may ship aboard this vessel, and I hope to see you the master of her some day. A boy who can master a woodpile, and bridle his tongue, must be made of good stuff."

Feeding Elephants in India.

Elephants in the Indian army are fed twice a day. When mealtime arrives they are drawn up in line before a row of piles of food. Each animal's breakfast includes ten pounds of raw rice, done up in five two pound packages. The rice is wrapped in leaves and then tied with grass. At the command, "Attention!" each elephant raises his trunk and a package is thrown into its capacious mouth. By this method of feeding not a single grain of rice is wasted.

THE FINISH OF THE FOURTH.



What the Microscope Has Done.

BY PROF. JOHN TROWBRIDGE.

REMEMBER that in the year 1860 a man who occupied himself with a interest in the large affairs of humanity—in the important questions of the microscope was smiled at as a blear-eyed, narrow specialist, who had little time, such as the anti-slavery cause, the question of the Turk, the problems of free trade and the tariff. It was supposed that the microscope was a perfected instrument, and that little more could be done with it than in studying lower forms of life, which were interesting to the naturalist, but had little to do with humanity. At that time the death rate from diphtheria was over sixty per cent, and more than five per cent of women died in childbirth. Today, owing to improvements in the microscope, the death rate in diphtheria has been reduced to less than ten per cent, and the mortality in lying-in cases to one twentieth of one per cent.

Zeiss has perfected microscopic lenses which have made possible the study of bacilli, and have led to some important results in the treatment of disease. Modern aseptic surgery is the result also of investigations with this new instrument of research.

Thus the improvements in the microscope have led to the germ theory of disease, the discovery of antitoxin, and to that greatest boon to mankind of the century just closed, the realization of the importance of aseptic surgery. In aseptic surgery the endeavor of the surgeon is to exclude the small germs which vitiate the blood, and the result of the study of electric discharges is now leading to methods of communicating electrons to the tissues or to methods of setting them free. Violet light can set free electrons from metals. X rays can do the same. Moreover, the latter can burn the tissues, setting up some yet obscure form of electrolytic action. It is claimed strenuously by good authorities that there is a healing action in malignant skin diseases, due to this new electrical radiation.

In the imperial Russian cabinet is a came ring of Greek workmanship, which in years gone by was sedulously guarded at the Abbey of St. Germain-des-Pres as the espousal ring of the Virgin Mary, the two figures thereon being regarded as life portraits of herself and Joseph. When, in 1799, the abbey was destroyed, this ring vanished, ultimately appearing again in the collection of General Hydron, who sold it to the Russian Government, after modern antiquarian knowledge had ruthlessly shattered the legend of its origin.

Many royalties possess rings which they seem to regard with an almost superstitious reverence. Two such does the Czar of Russia own. One contains a small piece of the cross and had the power, so tradition asserts of shielding its wearer from all physical harm. Without it Russia's ruler will never set foot outside the palace, bearing perchance in memory the fate of Alexander II, who on the day of his assassination had left this talisman behind him.

The other ring, which is of Gothic design, was given to the Princess Charlotte of Prussia, daughter of Frederick William III, by her governess. Many years later the future Czar Nicholas, great-grandfather of the present ruler, chanced to meet at dinner the young princess, fell forthwith in love with her and asked her for the ring as a memento of their first meeting. She consented, and until the day of his death Nicholas wore the gift first on his finger and then, when it became too small, suspended round his neck.

Another European potentate in the person of the Emperor William owns a ring of which the history, if any is lost, is in the depths of the ages. Since the far off days of the Crusades it has been in the possession of the Hohenzollern family, when it was taken from a famous Moslem warrior, who was slain in single combat by one of the Emperor's ancestors. It is simple in design and of no great intrinsic value, being a plain gold band set with a red stone, on which, in place of the original inscription from the Koran, is engraved a cross.

The "Less" Century.

BY A SAGE OLD NEW YORKER.

HIS will likely be known as the "less" century. I was over at the Brooklyn Navy Yard recently and was told that an order had been issued from the Department in Washington to sell all of the carrier pigeons belonging to the government. That is on account of the wireless telegraphy that is to do the work heretofore intrusted to the pigeons.

Then, only the other day, I was reading about the girlless telephone. It appears that some sort of an automatic connection attachment has been invented that will dispense with the helio girl.

All through the city we see the horseless vehicles that are more and more invading the domain that we thought was secure to the horse.

Last spring, over in Egypt, I made an excursion on a trolley car that I made a few years ago on a camel, and the lines are being extended over lands that used to be marked on our maps as deserts. It really looks as though we were to have camelless deserts very soon. We already have a partially donkeyless Holy Land because of trolley cars.

Soon we will have a steamless, smokeless, cinderless elevated railway, and our underground railway will come to us gasless. Smokeless powder is nothing new.

It is difficult to tell where this "less" business will stop, for now I read that a certain Dr. Loeb, of Chicago, has been experimenting with a colloid solution, or something of that sort, and says it destroys the death principle in living organisms. If he is right we may have a deathless life before we reach the end of the century.

The curse of the wandering foot" has been sung by the Hoosier poet. He has treated the theme from its masculine side, showing the tragic shades of life of an adventurer, the soldier of fortune and the tramp. I fear that darker shades still lurk behind the feminine unrest which